INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 243— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

PREMIER'S PRIVATE ASSURANCE TO GANDHIJI

Shall Settle Indian Question As You Want

"ALLOW ME TO COME TO POWER"

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, October 15.

Sir Samuel Hoare's Imperialist speech at yesterday's defence informal conference has become the topic of general discussion in political circles. It is believed that he was forced to make the speech on that line as a result of the despatch of Commander-in-Chief Chetwode on the whole Army problem received by him earlier during the week.

THREAT FROM INDIA.

It is suggested that the Army Council in India unanimously urged upon the Secretary of State not to depart from the existing policy while drawing up the new constitution and the revolves of resignation from Army Headquarters was pointed at his head. There is another surmise that in making the speech Sir Samuel Hoare is playing to the tune of the Tory Party which, in the main, is concerned with the sabotage of the conference. Like Gandhiji other Indian leaders still stick to the Conference despite of failure of communal negotiations. The best way to irritate them was to draw disappointing picture for them.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

This seems to be positively against the wishes of the Premier who is said to have given a private assurance to Gandhiji that he will solve the Indian problem to Gandhiji's satisfaction provided he allows the Premier to return to Power by not complicating the Indian issue during the General Election to which he must give his whole attention.

This in the main is, it is felt, responsible for Gandhiji's patience in sitting at the Conference in spite of the Premier's Minority Committee speech, Sir Akbar Hydari's speech on Tuesday and Sir Samuel Hoare's yesterday's declaration on the Army policy.

Middle Park Stakes

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Oct. 15.

At Newmarket to-day Middlepark Stakes (over distance of six furlongs) resulted as follows:—

GOLDENHAIR COLT	1
LOANINGDALE	2
SHORTHAND	3

Five ran.
Won by two lengths.
One and half lengths, separated second and third.
Following were starting prices:
4/11 GOLDENHAIR COLT.
100/8 LOANINGDALE.
4/1 SHORTHAND.

Reuter.

LAHORE HIGH COURT'S NEW JUDGE

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

Mr. Justice Agha Haidar, Barrister-at-law, Additional Judge of the Lahore High Court, becomes permanent Judge in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Cecil Forde.—A. P.

OPERATIVES' DEMANDS ACCEPTED

Kalol Mill Strike Ends

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

The strike of operatives of the Throstle Department of the Kalol Navjivan Mills ended to-day, as the Agent accepted the demand of the operatives to be paid the same wages as are paid to operatives of other mills.

The Agent also agreed to recognise the labour union that has been formed in Kalol as a branch of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association.—A. P.

INDIAN R. T. C. DELEGATES INSULTED

Samuel Hoare's Brutal Frankness

BRITISH OFFICERS WON'T RECEIVE ORDERS FROM INDIAN MINISTERS

Army Speech Leads To Walk-Out Proposal

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 15.

When the Indian delegates met at the St. James' Palace yesterday they did not know that there was another shock in store for them later in the day.

INDIA OFFICE CONFERENCE

Sir Samuel Hoare did his part of the work by filling in the picture of Federal Constitution by summoning prominent Indian leaders to an informal conference at the India Office. Sir Samuel took the chair at the Conference.

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA

It is understood that Sir Samuel told the Indian leaders who included Mahatma Gandhi, the Aga Khan, Dr. Sapru, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar some plain words about the British Army in India.

NO INDIAN COMMAND.

He clearly enunciated the principle that in no circumstance will the British troops in India receive commands or orders from the Indian Government or Indians. He did not give any hope of any substantial reduction of British troops in India.

Sir Samuel Hoare.

CALM BEFORE STORM?

The British Indian delegates listened to the speech with utmost calm and at the end raised a unanimous protest against the Secretary of State's announcement. The speech has created considerable consternation amongst the Indian delegates.

TO TAKE STOCK.

There is a move on the part of some delegates to request Mahatma Gandhi to convene an informal conference of all British Indian delegates with a view to take stock of the whole situation and decide the final course of action against the most disappointing attitude taken up by the British Government.

WALK OUT CONTEMPLATED.

It is even suggested that the time has come particularly after Sir Samuel Hoare's statement for the Indian delegates to walk out of the Round Table Conference as a protest against the attitude of the British Government as represented in their Action.

Mahatmaji's Rejoinder To Premier

(From Our Staff Correspondent). LONDON, Oct. 15.

Though deeply distressed over the unfortunate results of the communal negotiations, Mahatma Gandhi still retains his usual optimistic outlook, and has no reason to believe that he cannot succeed.

"Though it is a matter for deep sorrow that the negotiations for a communal settlement have failed, I have not given up hopes of success.

In spite of the Premier's energetic disclaimer, I still hold that the cause of the failure were inherent in the composition of the conference. I am also more than ever convinced that the framing of a constitution should not depend upon a previous settlement of the communal question.

It was, therefore, wrosg for the Premier to suggest that further progress in constitution-making largely depended upon the settlement of this question.

In judging the events in England, the public in India will do well to bear in mind these two defects in the Government position. They will then not become nervous, each time they hear of a failure of negotiations.

As to the merits of the controversy, I have had several protracted conversations with the Muslim delegation, but we could not come to any final conclusions. I have felt the absence of Dr. Ansari as a severe handicap, but it would not be of real use, unless the Muslim delegation desire or approve of his selection as a delegate.

The position I have taken up, is, therefore, of a double character.

In my individual capacity, I have retained my original position, namely, to concede all to all parties. But as the Congress delegate, I have endeavoured to act as an intermediary upto now without success. I have made it clear that I should have to receive the sanction of the Working Committee, before I could accept any scheme.

I have made no reference to the Working Committee, as I have nothing definite before me. At the same time, I am keeping myself in touch with all the parties, and the moment I have anything on which I will take action, I shall ask for instructions.

Meanwhile, I would warn the public against being affected and agitated over newspaper reports.

ARMY IN INDIA.

No Relaxation Of Control.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 15.

It is understood that Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, invited a select body of delegates of the Round Table Conference to the India Office to discuss the question of army in India. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar and others were present. General Muspratt, military expert of the India Office made a statement on the subject of the army policy.

It is reported that Sir Samuel

(Continued on page 5.)

NO RECONSTRUCTION POSSIBLE WITHOUT REVISION OF VERSAILLES TREATIES

Collapsing Economic System

(SPECIAL CABLE).
BLOEMFONTEIN, Oct. 15.

Gen. Hertzog in a speech at the National Party Congress, declared that the South African Government was determined not to abandon the gold standard unless they were driven to do so.

There were no grounds to expect a recovery at least for four years of the economic system, which was fast collapsing and clearly there could be no basis of reconstruction without the revision of the Versailles Treaties.

IN SEARCH OF A WAY OUT OF TANGLE

MAHATMA MEETS AGA KHAN

Personnel Of Proposed Impartial Tribunal

GARBLED "TIMES" REPORT

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 15.

As cabled on Sunday further steps are being taken to reopen negotiations on the communal issue.

Owing to pressure of work and previous engagements Mahatma Gandhi could see the Aga Khan only last night. Gandhiji had with him a letter from Pandit Malaviya stating that the Hindu Maha Sabhaites are even to-day prepared to accept his proposal to refer the communal question to an impartial judicial tribunal, but in order to inspire confidence of all parties the tribunal should not be of those who have already expressed opinion on the subject.

THE TRIBUNAL.

It is understood that when the question of arbitration was being discussed the names of Lord Sankey, Ex-Justice Suleman and Justice Sadilal were mentioned as most suitable. Even to-day the services of the latter two gentlemen, representing the Muslims and Hindus respectively, are available due to their presence in London. There is a definite move to canvass support in favour of such an impartial judicial tribunal.

GARBLED AND INACCURATE.

Though the "Times" gave a certain version three days ago that Mahatma Gandhi has accepted all the Muslim terms, when his attention was drawn to it, he declared that the "Times" report was "garbled and inaccurate."

Mahatma Continues Efforts

MUSLIMS AGAINST ARBITRATION

LONDON, Oct. 14.

There have been now startling developments in communal conversations. There was private discussion, to-day, between Mahatma Gandhi and other Hindu leaders, but no definite move was made of any kind.

It is understood that Malaviyaji has requested Gandhiji to ascertain from Muslims whether they will accept arbitration by 3 prominent public persons. Latest enquires show that Muslim attitude has not changed and they refused arbitration by any outside body.

It is understood that Gandhiji had a prolonger conversations in the evening with leading Muslim delegates.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SIMLA. Oct. 15.

There was a meeting of the Vicerov's Executive Council today.

It is understood that Sir C. P Ramaswami Iyer is not proceeding to England for the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

TREASURY OFFICIALS IN CONCLAVE

New Onslaught On The "Dole"

BIG SWEEP ON WOMEN?

"We Have To End War Debts," Says "Mac".

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 15.

Thanks to the National Government every one of the two million and more unemployed in Britain who goes to draw his "dole" to-morrow will be the victim of the cut and he will receive much less than what he received last Friday. Next week the full ten per cent cut will be in force. The Labour Minister has already given necessary instructions to all Labour Exchanges. The only exception is the munificent sum of two shillings week for a child dependent, which remains unchanged. The man with a wife and two children who up till now has received 30s. week, will have to keep the family on 27s. 3d. week. The girl of 20 who has no family to support her is to be expected to keep herself on 10s. 9d. week. But the worse will come next month because the cuts in benefit, though serious, are feeble when compared with the reduction designed to operate from 12th November under new conditions for transitional benefit.

BIG SWEEP ON WOMEN?

It is feared that a big sweep will be made on women and single men, leaving them wholly dependent on relatives. Arrangements for this onslaught were discussed at a private conference of high officials of the Treasury and Labour Ministry at Whitehall yesterday. In this connection the Premier said that "as soon as our work is done this Government will come to an end. We have to put an end to the War Debts Reparations that have cursed those who have paid and those who have received equally.

"FREE STATE" BID FOR DICTATORSHIP

Irish Constitution Suspended.

PARLIAMENT MEETS BEHIND STRONG MILITARY BARRICADE

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

By 82 votes to 64, the Irish Free State Parliament passed a bill suspending the Constitution. President Cosgrave declared that there was a widespread conspiracy to overthrow the State.

PARLIAMENT GUARDED BY ARMED SENTRIES.

(Later).—Behind locked gates guarded by armed police and sentries with fixed bayonets the Irish Free State Parliament, by 82 votes to 64, passed the first reading of the Bill suspending the Constitution in view of gunmen's terrorism. The Bill proposes to establish death penalty for terrorists and traitors; and it will allow secret trials for treason and will try armed civilians by court-martial, thus surmounting the difficulties attending the intimidation of juries.

President Cosgrave declared that there was a wide-spread conspiracy to overthrow the State and the conspirators were prepared to use murder to attain their ends.

During riot following trade union dispute at Kilrush, a bomb was thrown in a street and Civil Guards were powerless to deal with the situation until detectives fired over the heads of the crowd.

Drastic measures for suspending the democratic constitution in view of the terrorism by gunmen are being laid before the Free State Parliament, to-day.

SIR GULAM HUSSAIN TO SAIL FOR R. T. C.

POONA, Oct. 15.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, General Member of the Government of Bombay, will leave Poona to-morrow morning for Bombay, whence he will sail by the s.s. "Viceroy of India" for London on Saturday, the 17th to attend the Round Table Conference.

It is understood that the Government have no intention of appointing anyone in his place during his absence on leave, but the work will be carried on as usual by dividing his portfolio among the other three Executive Council members.—A. P.

Move To Avoid Split In National Govt. Vote

—.o:—

INTER-PARTY MANOEUVERS

Tory Candidate To Oppose Sir Herbert Samuel

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, October 15.

The General election campaign is proceeding on usual lines throughout the country. There are at present likely to be 1200 candidates.

The chief interest for the moment centres round the inter-party efforts to arrange matters before the nomination day on 16th instant with a view to avoiding dangeruos split in the National Government vote through candidates under different party banners but all professing to support the National Government refusing to stand aside for each other in the various constituencies.

If agreements are not reached, there is likelihood of Labourites obtaining seats in many cases.

Despite Mr. Baldwin's suggestion, the Conservatives of Darwen persist in their intention to oppose National Liberal leader, Sir Herbert Samuel, whose lukewarmness on Tariffs they do not approve of. The Labour Party candidates include Vice-Admiral Dewar of Royal Oak fame, who is contesting Portsmouth North.

Gandhiji's Weekend Trip

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Mr. Gandhi will leave London on Saturday morning for Nottingham to visit friend. He will motor in the afternoon to Selly Oak settlement near Birmingham where he will spend the weekend. This is the famous Quaker settlement where considerable educational and social work is being done. It is international in scope and has been visited by men and women of all races.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore visited it during his recent tour of Europe and was very much impressed.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Sardar Kharak Singh Arrested.

AMRITSAR, October 15.

The Shiromani Akali Dal has received telephonic information from Sialkot that Sardar Kharak Singh, the Akali leader who is leading an Akali Jatha of 111 men for the Daska Morcha, was arrested to-day at 1 p.m. about two miles from Pasrur under section 124-A., I.P.C., (sedition) and was removed to Sialkot.

The Jatha is however continuing its march.—A.P.

Indian Reactionaries See Blessing In Princes' Attitude

NON-CO-OPERATION TACTICS

MAHATMA WILL BE SOLE SPOKESMAN OF BRITISH INDIAN DELEGATION

(From Our Staff Correspondent). LONDON, Oct. 15.

Though Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Sapru and the other British Indian delegates deprecate the latest attitude of the Indian Princes as represented by Sir Akbar Hydari in his speech on Tuesday, the Muslim group is not prepared to join the other British Indian delegates in calling upon the Princes to play a fair game. On the contrary they look upon the Prince's step as a blessing in disguise. They want to take full advantage of the new position and if, as suggested by Sir Akbar Hydari, it is agreed that the Princess shall join the Federation only after the consideration of the report of the Expert Finance Comcittee, they too shall insist on the same principle on the minority question. They will in that case demand that the minority question should be settled first after which alone they can decide their share in the Federation.

MAHATMA TO SPEAK FOR ALL.

As cabled earlier, Mahatma Gandhi's speech yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee was the result of the conversations amongst the British Indian delegates minus the Muslim group which prefers to be left to its fate. In the British Indian delegates the opinion is growing that Gandhiji shall act as the spokesman of the whole delegation on the constitutional issue. All the delegates except the Muslims are now prepared to leave the constitutional case in his hands as they fully share his views that the constitutional issue must precede every other issue. So far as Dr. Ambedkar is concerned, certainly delegates are making serious attempts to remove the doubts and misgivings which the learned Doctor entertains against Gandhiji because they think that Dr. Ambedkar is obsessed with some beliefs against the Congress. To-morrow Gandhiji is having one more talk on the constitutional issue with the prominent British Indian leaders. Mrs. Naidu is sure that such a step will bring better results with regard to the constitutional issue.

Gandhiji Will Triumph

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 15.

Mr. Shiva Rao addressing the Fellowship of Reconciliation yesterday at Russel Square explained to an international gathering the Congress resolution and policy, particularly with reference to the doctrine of non-violence. He told the audience how Gandhiji was being misinterpreted on the minority and "depressed" class questions. Mr. Shiva Rao emphasised that though the clouds were dark overshadowed with disappointments and failures, he knew that the British Indian delegates barring a few exceptions were solidly united in demanding the solution of the fundamental question—the constitutional question. He had every reason to hope, he declared, that Mahatma Gandhi will ultimately triumph and his triumph would mean the triumph of the Indian Nation.

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WANTED—PERSONS want AGENCIES for the Province or the Districts for Mirzapore Carpets and durries, may apply to RAJENDRA PRASAD & Co., Carpet Manufacturers, No. 238, Swadeshi Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R 6032

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, pay Rs. 150 to 300 p.m. according to qualifications. Confirmation after one year's probation. Only Engineering Graduates or those who have worked as Chief Officer or Secretary of any Municipality need apply to V. C. DESAI, President, City Municipality, Bhavnagar, on or before 25th October, 1931.
A 3789

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers. Delhi
A R5862

WANTED—INDIAN MANUFACTURERS wishing to be represented to write with terms and samples wherever possible to D. K THAKUR, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay.
A R6014

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
(1)

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CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
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Trade Announcement.

RENOWNED PURE GHEE. Sold and sent on Commission by M/S. RAGUNTHDASS, SHAMBHUNATH, GHARAUNDA, District, Karnal, Punjab.
T R 6033

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or bungalow thereon known as "Loksley Hall", situate at Mahableshwar in the District of Satara Sub-District Wai, containing by admeasurement an area of 5 acres and 26 gunthas and bearing Record of Right Entry No. 61 and particularly denoted as R. S. No. 57 property No. 105 in the map of Mahableshwar in the Office of the Collector of Satara and bounded on the East by the property known as "Clifton House" on the West by a public road on the North by Survey No. 185 and on the South by the property known as "Valley View" and land bearing Survey No. 181 and comprised in and demised by an Indenture of Lease dated 17th August, 1917 from the Secretary of State for India in Council to Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Bode.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1931.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3791

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAGVENDRA alias RAGHVENDRA UPENDRA KAMAT, of Bombay Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, a tea shopkeeper, residing at Reay Road, outside the Fort, ... Deceased.

Bai KAMLABAI alias SHRI DEVI, widow of Raghvendra Upendra Kamat, Cowd Saraswat Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Reay Road, outside the Fort, being the person authorised to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration to the deceased's estate for the use and benefit of the deceased's minor son Natchappa and limited to the period of his minority under Judge's Order, dated 7th August, 1931. ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Seventh day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.
7th day of October, 1931.
Messrs. SOLOMON AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3783

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Drama Earth Shaking in its Grandeur
CIMARRON
Featuring RICHARD DIX, IRENE DUNNE and Cast of 40,000.
Radio Talking Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Hilarious Farce
NO LADY
featuring
LUPINO LANE
A Thrill a Minute.—A Laugh a Second.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Talking Singing Sensation
EDDIE DOWLING
in
THE RAINBOW MAN
The Sweetest Story ever filmed.

LUNA PARK
UNITED CHARITIES!!
OCTOBER 17TH!!

THE HANDSOME AND DASHING STAR
BOB STEELE
in his more glamorous role, more thrilling and romantic than ever.
"THE RIDING FOOL" **FIRST TALKIE**
It will give you the thrill of your life.
Commencing TO-MORROW.
DUBASH THEATRE
Next to Girgaum Police Court.

Public Notices

S. S. TOKIWA MARU.

Consignees of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 15th instant from Japan via way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 12. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY the 19th instant at 1-45 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in Mr. Hirjee Govindjee's Godown No. 10, at Jakeria Bunder, Sewree on account of the concerned:—

30 full-pressed bales African cotton, B. R. Kampala. Quality, (Country damaged).

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co
Auctioneers.

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Property of one private gentleman.

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Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophesies.

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*Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Oct	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	@3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	597	19 ,,	30 ,,
Makozaki Maru	10500	..	@30 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru	10500	28 Oct	14 Nov
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	11 Nov.	17 Nov.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 ,,	1 Dec.

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(Continued from column 7.)

goods, 27 cases rubber goods, 50 cases toys, 38 bundles pipe-fitting, 560 drums paint, 47 cases coal tar, 100 cases paper amorces, 25 cases cotton drill.

From Kobe:—165 cases camphor, 210 cases cotton goods, 19 cases cotton shirting, 70 cases cotton crepe, 60 cases cotton drill, 115 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirting, 60 cases glassware, 460 cases porcelain ware, 70 cases rubber shoes, 445 cases canvas shoes, straw boards, 1020 bags cement, 104 drums coal pitch.

From Dairen:—35 bales cotton yarn.

From Moji:—1000 bags cement, 95 cases canvas shoes, 20 cvases glassware.

From Hongkong:—2000 bags sugar, 1800 cases fire crackers, 200 bags beans, 400 bags cud. salmon, 150 bags sugar candy.

From Canton:—250 bags cassia, 20 baskets China roots.

From Singapore:—411 bags betel nuts, 40 bags gum capel, 53 cases gum benzamin, 50 cases nut megs.

From Belamou:—375 cases tea-dust.

From Colombo:—35 H|C black tea.

S S Vasna; Agents: M M & Co, from Busrah:—215 bundles wet dates, 42 bags beans, 36 bags galls, 44 bags hartuman, 14705 bags dates.

From Mohmerah:—242 bags beans, 254 bags dates.

From Karachi:—14 cases salted fish, 48 bags almond kernals, 21 bags almond seeds, 10 cases dry gin.

S S Khandalla; Agents: M M & Co; from L. Marquis.—306 tons coal.

From Durban:—50 cases grape fruits.

From Mozambique:—440 bags bags cowries.

From Dare-Salam:—207 bags gum, 456 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—1235 bags cloves, 97 bags cloves stems.

From Mombassa:—560 bags potatoes, 1166 bales cotton.

From Seychelles:—750 bags copra, 703 bags cocos-de-mer.

Enamel ware, 22 cases cotton

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
October 15.
Khosrou, Beattie, Port Kundalla.
Viceroy of India, Thornton, London.
Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Silverelm, Irvine, Cutch Mandvi.

DEPARTURES.
October 16th.
C|o Harvard, McMillan, Calcutta.
Agra, Abenices, Calcutta.
Garbeta, Loreson, Port Okha.

LOADING.
October 15th.
Steamer Col de Lana for Trieste.
Steamer Silverelm for New York.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Britania for Liverpool.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Coy's steamer Khosrou arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Kundila, with a general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Silverelm:—The Volkart Brothers' steamer Silverelm arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo.

S S City of Harvard:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Harvard will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Agra:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Agra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Garbeta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Port Okha with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Oct. 15.
1 Hague Maru Kobe 23-10, O S Kaisha.
2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
6 Warfield London 26-10 M M and Co.
7 Agra, Calcutta, 16-10, L Edwards & Co., Ltd.
9 Bloemfontein Okha, 20-10 K. Nixon & Co.
11 C/o. Harvard, Calcutta 15-10 F F. Campbell & Co.
14 Ehrenfels, Bremen, 17-10, L Edwards Ltd.
16 Khandalla, E & S Africa, 21-10, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1. Orna, Calcutta, 20-10, M M & Co.
5 Yamagata Maru Kobe 18-10 N Y. Kaisha.
7 Garbeta, Cutch Mandvi, 16-10
10|11 Quiloa, Rangoon 17-10, M M. and Co.
14 Janaki, M'Coast, 15-10, Malabar S.S. Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
B Rajput, Calcutta, 15-10, T Morrison & Co.
D/E Alavi Jeddah N F, T Morrison and Co.
F. Jalajyoti Calcutta, 15-10, S S N Co.
G Sophie Marie Malabar Coast 20-10, Merchant, S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Viceroy of India 15-10, P & O S N Co.
Strathnavar 23-10 P & O S N Co
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
C/o Nagpur, 29-10 K N Co.
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
Britania, 17-10 G T Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Morrison 28-10 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Triefels 18-10, L. Edward Ltd.,
Trenenfels 25-10, L Edward Ltd
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Tarondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
FROMt GENOA.
Genoa, 20-10 M Italiana.
Arabia 23-10, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
George 29-10 L T. Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Yomachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd.
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokiwa Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha
Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.
Murzapore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Geneva Maru 18-11 N Y Kaisha
Colde Lana 18-10 L T Co.
Cracovia 20-15 L T Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.
Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield N F M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK
C/o. Harward 15-10 F F Campbell Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Blomfontein 20-10 K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 16-10, Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Yamagata Maru 18-10 F N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 21-10 O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla 21-10, M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Baroda 21-10 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti NF., S S N Co.
Agra, N F L Edwards Ltd.
Rajput N F T M Co.
Orna N F M M & Co.
Kohinoor N F, T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalarashini N F S S N Co.
FOR MAURITIUS
Khosrou N F T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o Harvard, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels L. Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Bloumfontein K N Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
FROM BUSREH.
Baroda M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti S S N Co.
Agra, L Edwards Ltd.
Rajput T M Co.
Orna M M & Co.
Kohinoor T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalarashni S S N Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosran T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Garbeta 14-10-31.
Oostcappelle 14-10-31.
Alavi 14-10-31.
Rajput 15-10-31.

EXPORTS.

S S Viceroy of India, for London:—5 bales animal skin, M Nissim; 62 bales animal skin, H Oosman & Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, A Azizullaoff; 1 bales cotton carpets, D Chellaram. 1-1|2 cwts brassware, M M & Co; 1-1|4 cwts. brassware, Thos Cook. & Sons.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 289 cwts groundnut seed, R Devshi; 1000 cwts castor seed M Bhuta & Co; 200 cwts gum olibonum, A A H Mavji & Co.

For Malta:—10 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Port-Said:—25 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co; 45 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejli.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, K M Nothoo; 200 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

S S Ranchi, for Loondon:—1610 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Iswardas & Co.

For Marseilles:—2002 cwts myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 1000 cwts castorseed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Warfield:—65 tons peroxide ore, J Finlay & Co; 175 cwts groundnut, R Devshi.

For Hull:—201 cwts myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 4000 cwts castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 10990 cwts groundnut cakes, J Gravers & Sons; 1000 cwts groundnut oil, Svastika Oil Mills; 104 cwts rapeseed, C Jivanlal & Co. &

S S Britannia, for Glasgow:—2000 cwts groundnut cakes, Birla Bros.

S S Ehrenfels, for Rotterdam:—460 cwts groundnut cakes, K M Nathoo.

S S Silverelm, for Philadelphia:—185 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhlal & Co.

S S Col-De-Lana, for Trieste:—8000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S S Hague Maru, for Kobe:—150 tons old iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, D Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S Hague Maru; Agents: O S Kaisha, Ltd; from Yokohama:—10 cases silk, 17 cases silk goods, 220 cases beer, 14 cases rayon and cotton goods.

From Tokyo:—357 cases beer, 20 cases lion dentrifrice, 12 cases cotton shirting, 43 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—534 cases porcelainware, 25 cases clocks.

From Osaka:—900 cases glassware, 20 cases E'ware, 210 cases porcelain ware, 200 cases cotton yarn, 88 cases cotton shirting, 250

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to protest against Simla Arrests at Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

Variety Entertainment in aid of Bombay City Ambulance Corps, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:— 12 noon:—Gramophone records; 4-30 p.m. Gramophone records; 7 p.m. Vocal and instrumental music by Prof. T. J. Rajendra Singh.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tbo. Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 21st instant. Correspondence for Mauritious, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 2-30 a.m. the following day.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE:—The Swastik League will celebrate the Vijaya Dashami day on Tuesday (20th inst.) at 6-15 a.m. at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, when the League's Motor Ambulance Service will be inaugurated. For preliminary arrangements the Volunteers of the League are required to be present at a special parade in correct parade uniform at the maidan at 6-30 a.m. tomorrow (Saturday).

ST. ANTHONY'S HOMES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD:—In view of the uncertainty of the weather, it has been decided to postpone the St. Anthony's Centenary celebration at Chembur to Sunday the 1st November 1931. The programme detailed on the invitation will be adhered to except for the change of date.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND:—A general meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay, under the auspices of the North and East Bengal Famine and Flood Relief Fund will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) at Tyeb Manjil, Musjid Bunder Road, Bombay.

SEASON TICKET FOUND:—A season ticket issued between Charni Road and Khar in the name of Mr. Y. S. Kulkarni is found. Owner should call at "Chronicle" Office.

NAVAJIVAN SANGH:—There will be a meeting of the members and associates of the Navajivan Sangh to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Sangh, in Princess Street.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER & B. P. TRUST:—Mr. Purshotam Jivandas has been unanimously elected as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber from the Cotton Section of the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, during the period of the latter's absence in London.

MUSIC AT POONA BUND GARDEN: By kind permission of Lt.-Col. M. C. Coote, and the Officers of the 1st (Marine) Bn. Bombay Pioneers, the Pipes and Drums will play at the Bund Garden, Poona, on Friday (16th inst), from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT BANDRA.

The Secretary, Bandra Village Congress Committee, writes:—

"Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated by the Bandra Village Congress Committee by hawking Khaddar from door to door. The total sale of Khaddar during the week went up to Rs. 391. There was great demand from the city for the Khaddar. There were not sufficient volunteers to work during the week. We regret to find there was no good response from the youths of Bandra.

YOUTH LEAGUE'S VENTURE.

The Executive Committee of the Dadar Youth League at their meeting held on Wednesday have decided to run a Swadeshi Bazar during Divali days in the Tilak Maidan, opp: B. B. & C. I. Rly. Station, Dadar, from 1st to 15th November.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

With effect from midnight of Sunday 18th October a surcharge one anna on every Ordinary Inland Telegram and two annas on every Express inland telegram will be levied. This does not apply to press nor to telegrams to Ceylon, Lhassa and Afghanistan.

OUTWARD AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, October 15.

The outward air mail left at 9 a.m.—A.P.

PARSI GIRL IN SOCIAL VICE CASE.

:o:

"Volume Of Prejudice Introduced"

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADRESS

At the Bombay High Court Sessions on Thursday, Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, a Parsi, was placed under section 366 and 373 I.P.C. charged with taking and enticing a Parsi girl under 18 years for immoral purposes on the 13th August last. Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. M. K. Azad and Mr. Mahale, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Rashmikant B. Kantawala, advocates.

Pherozeshah Manekji Daruwala, a ticket collector in B. B. and C. I. Railway examined by Rao Bahadur Setalvad said he knew the accused for the last three or four years as he worked in Parel Workshops before. He knew Shehera who was introduced by the accused about six weeks ago. He went with accused and Shehera to cinema once. He also knew "Miss A" who was introduced by the accused at Byculla on 17th August last. The accused and "Miss A" came near the Tramway station and then they went to Byculla restaurant where they took tea. Witness paid for refreshment.

TO MEET AT TERMINUS.

Accused told witness that he would come next day with "Miss A" at Victoria Terminus and talk about "Miss A". Accused demanded Rs. 5 which witness paid. This amount was paid after "Miss A" had gone. Next day according to appointment, witness went to Victoria Terminus Station; accused and "Miss A" were already there. "Miss A", accused and witness then went to Pearse Restaurant where they had refreshment. Witness asked about "Miss A" in Pearse Restaurant. Accused told witness that he knew "Miss A" through Shehera and that she resided at Dadar. "Miss A" in reply to witness told her that she had taken leave from her mother to come but she wanted to go early.

WHAT FOR?

His Lordship:—Did accused tell you why he had brought 'Miss A" there?

Witness:—Accused told me that he would arrange for "Miss A."

His Lordship:—What for? Casual intercourse?

Witness:—Yes.

Witness further admitted in reply to the court that he was an insolvent and had received 18 months' protection order. After the arrest at police station Rs. 40/- were found on his person.

MARRIAGE AND INSOLVENCY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, witness said he was 31 years old and received Rs. 30/- p.m. as his salary. He was once asked by the accused to marry Shehera's sister.

His Lordship: Marry in his insolvency?

Mr. Azad:—Many married people are insolvents. (Laughter).

Continuing further witness said that accused told him that he was engaged to Shehera to marry. When accused introduced "Miss A" to witness at Byculla, Shehera was not present there. He had to work ten hours a day without any holiday except privilege and casual leave. Witness had no idea of marrying "Miss A".

His Lordship: Because the accused asked you to take her and do what you like with her.

Witness:—Yes.

Continuing witness replied to Mr. Azad that he had no idea to seduce "Miss A" and particularly from poor but respectable Parsi family.

His Lordship:—What did the accused tell you to have introduction first and intercourse afterwards?

Witness:—I told him that you bring the girl and I will decide afterwards.

Witness further stated that the accused had arranged for the girl for intercourse. He had not seen Shehera's sister. He did not want to seduce "Miss A", because he was afraid of arrest, and did not want to seduce a Parsi young girl. Therefore he wanted to marry some girl. Accused told witness to take away "Miss A" but he had no desire to seduce her.

NOT AFRAID NOW.

When "Miss A" was introduced, he did not know that she was under 18 years. In the Parsi community very few girls marry at the age of 16. After he was arrested he made a statement at the police station. He told the Chief Presidency Magistrate that he made the statement before the police as he was afraid. He was not afraid now.

FROM LADIES' CLOAK ROOM.

Mr. C. Beason, Superintendent, Children's Home then gave evidence stating, that Miss A was brought by Deputy Inspector Salaskar, Gyra and Davar by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Kekhashru Jamshedji Davar, examined by Rao Bahadur Setalvad said he was a Drill Master in Municipal schools and a Social Purity League worker. On receipt of information from Mr. Gyara, Secretary Social Purity League, he kept a watch on the accused. On 3rd August while he was at Victoria Terminus Station near the Indicator the accused accosted him and asked if he was married. Witness replied he was a bachelor. Accused then stated that he could supply nice girls of different communities. An appointment was made for 10th August and witness with some police officers went to Victoria Terminus when he saw the accused with a known pimp. Witness therefore could not fulfil the appointment. Again witness went to Victoria Terminus but again accused was seen with a known pimp and the appointment was dropped as almost all pimps knew witness. On 18th August an appointment was fixed and again accused was seen with a pimp. A watch was kept and Pherozeshah Daruwala came. Accused and Daruwala had a talk and the accused brought Miss A from the Ladies' Cloak Room. The accused, Miss A and Daruwala then went in a Victoria and they were followed by Sub-Inspector Syed. Sub-Inspector Syed returned and informed Deputy Inspector Salaskar that they were at Pearse. Witness, Salaskar, Gyara and Karanjia went to Pearse and arrested the accused, Miss A and Daruwala.

CLOCK WINDER.

Cross examined by Mr. Azad witness said he was a physical culturist and a clock winder at J. J. Hospital. He knew Gyara since 1921. Gyara might have owned race horses before. Witness did not know about Gyara's financial position. He did not know Shehera before.

To His Lordship witness said he did not know accused or Shehera before this incident and it was a lie to say that he had tutored Miss A or Shehera to give evidence against the accused.

Bhikaji Merwanji Karanjia, test Audit Officer, G.I.P. Railway, then said in June last he saw the accused at Victoria Terminus. He watched accused for two months in which he observed that the accused used to stand near Ladies' Cloak Room and introduce Shehera to the Christians and other customers. He therefore informed the Secretary, Social Purity League. On 18th August last accused, Miss A and Daruwala got inside a victoria and witness followed them as far as Pearse. Witness then described the arrest of the accused and his companions.

INNUMERABLE CUSTOMERS.

Cross examined by Mr. Azad, witness said he saw the accused talking with customers. Since June to August 18th he had observed 158 cases of customers carrying Shehera for immoral purposes.

Deputy Inspector Salasker then gave evidence regarding the arrest of the accused which was in consequence of a letter received from Secretary, Social Purity League.

In the cross-examination witness stated that the first statement of Miss "A" was taken on 1st August and the other one on the 26th August.

Mrs. Shirinbai Rustomji Bharucha, Miss "A's" mother was again called who stated that her third daughter, who died was named Gaimai.

K.S. Sarkari, clerk, Parsi Panchayat, produced the Register of Deaths, showing the death of Perin, Shirinbai's daughter on 14-12-1914.

SUB-INSPECTOR.

Sub-Inspector Syed in his evidence corroborated the previous witnesses in regard to the arrest of the accused at Pearse Restaurant.

ANOTHER SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE WORKER.

Hormusji Cursetji Gyara, a motor car dealer, and Hon. Secretary, Social Purity League, then stated, that on 1st August last, he went accompanied with others to Victoria Terminus. Daruwala came there a little later and talked with the accused for about five minutes. The accused was arrested by Deputy Inspector Saleskar. witness took away Miss "A" with Deputy Inspector Saleskar and Karanjia to Children's Home.

Cross-examined, witness said, he was very fond of racing a few years ago, and had strings of horses, but since 1920, he did not go to the race-course. He interviewed Miss "A" in the Children's Home and advised her to tell the honest truth to the police.

ACTING ON INFORMATION.

Replying to the Court, witness said, he received an anonymous letter from Mr. P.J. Murzban, stating that some young schoolgirls were brought to the Victoria Terminus Station and some action should be taken.

This closed the prosecution case.

ACCUSED PLEADS INNOCENCE.

The accused in his statement said he was innocent and that he left his case in the hands of his counsel.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad, then in his address to the jury, expressed his sympathy to the two unfortunate girls; Miss "A" and Shehera and also his gratitude to the Social Purity League and to the police for the work they had done in detecting the crime. He then emphasised that as far as the prosecution was concerned, the case against the accused was established to the hilt by the evidence of Miss "A's" mother, Major Mehta, Dr. Nariman of Parsi Lying-in Hospital, etc., that the girl Miss "A" was a minor. That the accused induced Miss "A" for immoral purpose was established by the evidence of Shehera, Miss "A", Daruwala and the Police and Social Purity League officers. He, therefore, urged the jury to bring about a verdict of 'guilty' against the accused.

"VOLUME OF PREJUDICE AGAINST ACCUSED."

Mr. Azad for the defence submitted that a volume of prejudice was introduced by the prosecution in the case against the accused. He had nothing to say against the Purity League in itself, but he submitted that the officers of the League should be of unimpeachable and sterling character and not men of the type of a drill-master, an amateur boxer and a clock-winder like Davar. He also characterised the evidence of Karanjia as worthless who, counsel said, gave his evidence in a poetic frame of mind and who was still a youngster.

Mr. Azad's address had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

3,300 MILES COVERED IN 10 MONTHS.

Indian Globe-Trotter Reaches Bombay.

Sjt. Durgapada Bhattacharya who is doing India on foot reached Bombay a few days back. He started from Bhatparah District, 24-Parganas of Bengal, on 3rd December 1930. He had come through the East coast, via Midnapur, Balasore, Cuttack, Virag, Bezwada, Madras, Pondicherri, Trichinopoly, Madura, Mysore, Western Ghats, etc. He had covered 3,300 miles so far. His impression about the roads and villages in India is very good. He says, "I find the villagers very kind and hospitable." While passing through the Western Ghats he came across leopards and wild elephants.

The aim of his tour is to see whether it is possible for one to travel through India while maintaining oneself throughout on public charity. So far he has been travelling on the contributions received from kind and generous people.

He is staying in Bombay at Shree Dutta Ashram, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, and intends to leave after the Durga Pujas are over. He hopes to reach back in about a year more visiting Nasik, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Punjab, etc.

COTTON BLAZE IN BOMBAY

Damage Of Rs. 1,15,000

Cotton bales to the value of Rs. 1.15,000 were destroyed in a disastrous conflagration which broke out in the godown of the Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., Zakaria Musjid, Sewri, Bombay, on Wednesday night. Fire brigades from various stations rushed to the scene and put the fire out, but not before considerable damage had been done to the cotton stored in the godown. The property, it appears, belonged to Messrs. C. Parekh and Co., cotton merchants, Apollo Street, and had been mortgaged to the bank. The bales were insured with various insurance companies, including the New India Assurance Company and the Vulcan Assurance Company. The godown itself was the property of the Wadia Charities and was rented to the bank.

10,000 MORE MEN TO BE DISCHARGED

Railway Board's Decision

MADRAS, October 14.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President All-India Railwaymen's Federation received, to-day, the following telegram from the Railway Board:—"Board reviewed situation in consultation with Railway Agents, and have considered it necessary to discharge about 10,000 more employees. The Board desire, before issuing orders, to consult the Federation and suggest a meeting between the Federation and the Board on 27th at Delhi provided the date is not inconvenient to the Railway Court Enquiry.—A.P.

Hawkers' Hardships In City Council.

PLEA FOR ABOLITION OF ENCROACHMENT DEPT

The question regarding the trial of municipal cases in a Court of law once again came in for a heated discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. M. N. Talpade moved:

"That the Commissioner be requested to report on the comparative earnings from fines in Municipal cases during the months of August and September in 1931 and 1931 respectively and to state what he proposes to do to improve the situation in regard to municipal cases in the Courts of the Local Magistracy.

Mr. Talpade argued that since the abolition of the special Magistrate, municipal cases were treated with scant courtesy. There was considerable delay in the trial of these cases. The earnings from the fines were going down with the result that the municipal revenue was suffering.

The Commissioner explained the situation as it had developed at present.

Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out that the matter was more important and serious than it appeared on the surface. Consideration of fines was not a material question at all. Main point was whether justice was done to all.

The proposition was put to vote and declared carried.

HAWKERS' HARDSHIPS.

The Corporation then resumed the adjourned discussion of Dr. Choksy's resolution regarding hardships to the hawkers. The question was partly discussed at the requisition meeting held on last Monday. Dr. Choksy's resolution was for the abolition of the Encroachment Department. To that there was an amendment that the matter be referred to a Committee and its report should be awaited.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said the proper solution of the question required the co-operation of three bodies, namely, the municipality, the police and the magistracy. The best solution would be that instead of leaving these men to be dealt with by the police the Municipality's officers should be given power to arrest these men.

COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE.

The Commissioner admitted that there was hardship to the hawkers. As promised on the previous occasion he had issued instructions to his officers to see that no unnecessary harassment was caused to these poor hawkers. Was it contended by any one that these instructions were not carried out? The Encroachment Department had also its useful side which they must not forget. Its activities had been responsible in keeping the roads and foot-paths clear for pedestrians.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar moved the adjournment of the question till December 1931. There was some discussion on the adjournment after which it was carried.

PROTEST AGAINST NAUJUWAN'S ARREST

To-day's Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha, a mass meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty, to protest against the conviction and imprisonment at Simla of Shrimati Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati Luxmi Devi and Sirdar Gurdit Singh, President, Naujuwan Bharat Sabha, Amritsar. Miss Maniben Kara will preside.

Dadar Youth League Swadeshi Bazar

The Secretary of the Dadar Youth League writes:—

The Executive Committee of the Dadar Youth League have decided to run a Swadeshi Bazar for the benefit of the residents of Dadar during the Dipavali. The Bazar will be inaugurated on the 1st and will last for 15 days.

The Bazar will be opened in a big pavalion specially erected in Tilak Maidan, opposite B. B. and C. I. Railway station, Dadar. The place selected is in the heart of Dadar and only 2 minutes' walk from the railway station.

This is the first attempt ever made by the people of Dadar to run a Swadeshi Bazar in the area. A representative Committee with Mr. I. C. Patel, Municipal Corporator as President has been appointed to make all arrangements.

Needless to add it is a unique opportunity for buyers as well as sellers. There will be over 100 stalls with moderate rents. It is hoped that persons desirous of taking stalls will apply early to avoid disappointment.

The plans are ready and can be seen from the offices of the League at the G Ward District Congress Committee, opp. Tilak Maidan Ranade Road, Dadar, between the hours 7 to 10 in the morning and 3 to 9 in the evening. Information can also be had and plans available for inspection at the "Champion" Office, Akbar Building 2nd floor, 203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The residents of Dadar will have a splendid opportunity of making their purchases for the new year.

THE CAPITOL

(Bombay's Leading Talkie House)

LAST DAY—TO-DAY.
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE MOST HUMAN & LOVABLE PICTURE OF THE YEAR

SINS OF THE CHILDREN

With
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
LEILA HYAMS
and LOUIS MANN

ENJOY LIFE: FATHER PAYS THE BILLS

Also
A COMEDY WITH DOG STARS

THE RIALTO

(The Home of Fox Talkies)

ROYAL SESSION TO-DAY.
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Grand Daughter of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

ELISSA LANDI
IN
BODY and SOUL
WITH
CHARLES FARRELL

The Fox Movietone's Vibrant Love Drama.
Also MR. GANDHI'S LANCASHIRE VISIT.

CONTEMPT OF COURT?

Threat Of Further Retrenchment

MR. J. M MEHTA'S PROTEST TO RLY COURT

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation lodged a protest today before the Railway Court of Enquiry, regarding the Railway Board's proposal to retrench 10 thousand more men.

Mr. Mehta dwelt on the "impropriety" of the Board's action, which the Federation consider militates against the spirit of the Trades Disputes Act and would amount to contempt of Court.

Mr. Mehta urged the Court to make a representation to the proper quarters for stopping the threatened further retrenchment, or, in the last resort, postpone the Court's proceedings 'sine die' until the Federation had adopted the necessary measures for meeting the situation that had arisen.

The Court of Enquiry examined to-day, besides Mr. Richard Leans, (M.S.M. Railway) Messrs. J.T. Henry (S.I.R.), Velu Pillay (S.I.R.) and H. Lingard (M.S.M.).—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY.
New York, October 15.

Previous closing rate	6.32
To-day's opening rate	6.30
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	6.24
Difference	—.03

Broach Expectation A.M. Rs. 169.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
JANUARY.
Liverpool, October 15.

Previous closing rate	4.39
To-day's opening rate	4.37
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	4.37
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, October 15.

Silver Ready	17-0-0
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	17-3 1/8
Lower	1/8

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.
Bombay, October 15.

1st Settlement	56-2-0
2nd Settlement	52-12-0

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10.

THIRD WEEK
WHOOPEE
THE SHOW OF THE YEAR.

WATCH FOR
NORMA TALMADGE.
IN
DU BARRY

Booking:—ROSE & CO. & Theatre

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

M.Sc. Degree Examination Results

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of M.Sc. held in February and June 1931.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Asana, Rustom Darasha; Billimoria, Meherwanji Cavasji, Chinoy, Jamshedji Jijibhoy; Cooper, Rustomji Eduji; Desai, Jayantilal Bhagubhai; Gogte, Govind Ramchandra; Kale, Narayan Pandurank; Karekar Narhar Vishnu; Khubchandani; Khushiram Wadhumal; Nabar, Govind Malhar; Oza, Trambaklal Mohanlal; Patel, Ratilal Prabhudas; Raghunatha Rao Yelagalavadi Krishnacharya; Shaikh; Abdul Baki Mahomed Sulieman; Thakar, Ragunath Vasudeo; Thosar, Vishnu Bapurao; Wadia, Homi Motashah.

PASS.

Chokkanna, Nuggehalli Gopala Iyengar; Desikachar, Nadipuram, Dhairyawan, Anant Krishnarao; Inamdar, Govind Ramchandra; Kamarkar, Dattatraya Vishnu; Korde, Narayan Ramkrishna; Kotwani, Gobindram Shamdas; Lonkar, Keshav Vishu; Mapara, Hiralal Motilal; Mehta, Chimanlal Chaturdas; Mirchandani, Hotchand Daryanomal; Mistry, Sohrab Muncherji; Parekh, Vasantlal Chhotalal; Ramaswamy, Kannambadi Lakshminarayana Rao; Sathe, Trimbak Ramachandra; Sohoni, Narayan Vasudeo; Sohoni, Vishwanath Vishnu.

MEDALS.

The medals are awarded as under:—

The Moos Medal (in Botany).—To Mr. Meherwanji Cavasji Billimoria.

The Ratanji Ranchhodji Desai Gold Medal (in Chemistry).—To Mr. Govind Malhar Nabar.

Bhavnagar Gold Medal.

The Maharaja of Bhavnagar Gold Medal, awarded by the Cambridge University to the graduate who tops the list of successful candidates on the combined results of the open competitive and final examinations of the I.C.S., has been won this year by Mr. S. Bhoothalingam.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building
51, Esplanade Road

Study Class in Genuine Theosophy
"The Key to Theosophy"
Friday, October 16th, 6 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY: OCTOBER 16, 1931.

INDIA INSULTED

He cannot go far who does not know whither he is going. The Round Table Conference is not progressing because it does not know its task precisely enough. The Conference was primarily convened to frame a scheme of Swaraj for what is now British India. The inclusion of the Indian Princes in the new constitution was not an essential feature of it, however welcome. Last year's Conference, however, evolved a vague scheme of Federation and left it deliberately vague because its vagueness itself held out different promises to different interests; and the Conference could say that it had done a stroke of work after all. Nobody unconditionally accepted even the outline scheme. On the contrary, everybody stated clearly that he was free to reconsider his provisional conditional acceptance of the scheme, after the outline was duly filled in. Yet in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Government stated that the principle of Federation was an established fact. Ironically enough, about the same time the Princes were seriously discussing alternative schemes of Federation and Confederation and the various conditions for the acceptance of any kind of Federation. Government knew that everything about the Constitution depended upon the extent of the responsibility at the centre, or in other words, upon the extent of Government's transference of power to the people of India. But it suited Government's own policy to be silent over that fundamental point and they continued their tactics of putting the cart before the horse. The Conference was led into the discussion of endless details while the fundamental questions about Government's transfer of power and the nature of the Federation remained undecided. One of the several Committees appointed produced a unanimous report about Federal Finance. But that unanimity must have extended, as before, to vague generalities. As regards some important details, the Committee suggested the appointment of one more Committee, a Committee of experts. And after all that, here is Lord Peel, saying that the Experts' Committee would take many months to finish its labours and there is, Mr. Akbar A. Hydari saying that it is impossible for the Princes to accept federation definitely without seeing the Experts' report. That makes the irony of the situation nearly complete. If anything is wanting, it is to be found in the Maharaja of Bikaner's assertion, perhaps for the twentieth time, that the faith of the Princes in Federation remains unshaken. But, "what is Federation"? a jester may ask but may not stay for an answer.

We cannot blame the Princes for their recurring or continuous over-cautiousness. Vested interests are always over-cautious. But we must blame the Government for not deciding or even discussing fundamentals first. Assuming that they would consent to transfer power to the people only on certain conditions and to a certain extent, it was Government's duty to indicate at least approximately those conditions and that extent. Then, if Government's attitude left any room for discussion at all, the discussion would be real and business-like. And in a few days there would be either a settlement, with or without a modification of Government's conditions, or there would be a decisive, negative result. The Princes, too, would then be induced to indicate the terms on which they would accept Federation and in a few days there would be a constitution including or excluding the Princes. But at present Government seem to be engaged only in creating difficulties instead of helping to remove them. Even now it should be possible for the Government, if only they are sincere enough, to accept Gandhiji's suggestion in the first place for an immediate declaration of their policy and, secondly, for a speedy preparation of a simple elastic scheme of Federation, full enough to enable the Princes to decide whether they should join the Federation or not. Government cannot afford to forget that whatever the Princes choose to do, the present British India must have self-Government before many months are out.

Amidst the prevailing uncertainty one definite statement has at last been made, and we thank Sir Samuel Hoare for making it. At an informal meeting at the India office he is reported to have frankly stated, in answer to Gandhiji's pointed question, that the strength of the Army in India could not be reduced and that the British Army would take orders only from the British Government and British Officers and not from any Indian Minister so long as they remained in India. We hope the report is not accurate. But if it is, we should much prefer such candour and definiteness to eternal dodging. While we appreciate the brutal frankness of the reported statement of the Secretary of State, we cannot ignore the calculated insult to India conveyed in it as well as the breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which it constitutes. That Pact provided for safeguards as regard Army, but only such safeguards as were in India's interest. If Sir Samuel Hoare's statement is the last word of the British Government on the subject, the course which Gandhiji will adopt is clear. Our correspondent mentions the possibility of a walk-out by Indian delegates. India's self-respect requires that they should resort to it at once. But whether the other delegates thus vindicate their country's honour or not, we have no doubt Gandhiji will have nothing to do with the Conference so long as Sir Samuel Hoare's statement remains unrepudiated by the British Government.

GROSSLY UNFAIR

The Railway Board propose to retrench ten thousand more of their employees. They entertain on fat salaries a number of high officials, some of whom have been holding "temporary" appointments for a good few years, but the axe is to be worked from the bottom, not from the top. It was as a protest against this iniquitous method of retrenchment that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, after fruitless negotiations to secure justice, threatened a general strike. The appointment of a Court of Inquiry has saved the country from this disaster. The men are patiently awaiting the decision of the Murphy Committee, but the Railway Board appear determined to ignore counsels of prudence and patience. They intimate to the Federation that they have "after reviewing the situation in consultation with the Railway agents considered it necessary to discharge about ten thousand more employees." But they desire to meet the Federation before issuing orders and suggest a meeting between the Executive of the Federation and the Board on October 27. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in his reply to this preposterous proposal which means a continuation of the policy of ruthless retrenchment while the very methods of that retrenchment are under investigation, rightly points out to the Board that "out of deference to the Court of Inquiry both sides are bound to suspend any aggressive action." Are the Board prepared to reject this sensible advice and to ignore the very existence of the Court of Inquiry to the appointment of which they agreed, by persisting in this harsh policy of wholesale retrenchment of just that class of their employees to whom the loss of work means utter starvation?

KENWORTHY'S AGONY.

Commander Kenworthy has been trying to imagine the horrors of the next war. We heartily sympathise with the gallant Commander in his agony. There is no doubt that, what with bottled germs and aeroplanes, the next war will mean destruction, not only of able-bodied combatants and limited territories, but also old men, women and children and their homes. It is not long ago, that as a result of air-manoeuvres held near London, it was decided that out of 56 aeroplanes of the invading fleet, 49 were successfully brought down, but that the remaining half-a-dozen or so, managed, in a couple of hours to lay waste the whole of the world's greatest city. The report, mercifully enough, did not mention the nature and number of casualties, nor the havoc caused all over the beautiful South of England by disease germs and poison gas released by the 'planes—or was it because it had already been dilated upon by H. G. Wells and J. B. S. Haldane?

We entirely agree—the whole world does now—that, during the last War, there was nothing to choose between the Allies and the Central Powers, as regards inhuman hypocrisy. And it is a mere truism that in chivalry the West is "far behind the Bedouin tribes of the Arabian deserts, for in their warfare women are sacrosant. "In our wars in future," says Commander Kenworthy, "none will be spared and we shall try to make their deaths as painful as possible." Yet it is very curious that in the name of this very hypocritical and callous civilisation, Commander Kenworthy and his countrymen should take pride in their Imperialistic domination over India and the East. Commander Kenworthy and his countrymen insist on a British Army of occupation in India against supposed dangers from those whose chivalry, he himself admits, is now dead as mutton!

"MUSLIM" DETERMINATION.

In a conversation with the London correspondent of the "Statesman" on October 12, "Doctor Khan considers that there is bound to be a dead-lock until the communal problem is settled. Muslims were determined not to accept arbitration". But those who propose to applaud "Muslim" determination as the essence of patriotism will do well to understand, if they can, the implications of Doctor Khan's position. Failing mutual adjustment—which, may we venture to point out demands as much mutual "give" as mutual "take"—arbitration immediately derives a title to consideration. That being ruled out of consideration, as Doctor Khan does, a 'dead-lock' results. Its consequence, so far as Muslims are concerned, is two-fold. The Muslim delegation will oppose responsibility at the Centre and the British Government having thankfully accepted the demand for British domination over India, will super-impose its own solution—on the lines of the Government of India Despatch—of the communal problem. The "Muslim delegation" will have betrayed the Muslims for whom they care little as well as the country for which they care less. We leave it to the earnest and patriotic Muslim defenders of the "Muslim Bloc" to contemplate and admire ecstatically, the magnificent picture of Doctor Khan and his colleagues fighting at the Round Table Conference—for what?

Trifles.

I have very great pleasure in offering a hearty welcome to the Press Act. An old friend, companion, almost a keeper as it had been. I used to miss it acutely when it had disappeared on a holiday without leaving any address behind.

* * * *

I, therefore, shout to the Press Act "Welcome back to India your old play-ground and haunt. We are poor and have no festive board to speak of. But we are loyal to our traditional hospitality of which you too, we hope, have had some experience in the past. We, therefore, humbly but cheerfully invite you to make yourself quite at home and help yourself—yes, do it—to all that we have."

A voice (believed to be the Guest speaking through the mouths of Sir James Crerar and Sir C. P. R. Iyer in duet assembled): "I thank you, my friend, for you sincere greetings. The hospitality that I have enjoyed in India and the unfailing kindness as well as considerateness that were extended to me during my previous stay were such as I had seldom witnessed in any civilised country. Indeed, they all specialise, if I may say so, in positive discourtesy. You will, therefore, believe me please when I assure you that I love India and have come to regard it as my own. I thank you again for your welcome. Yes I will certainly be at home. Thank you again".

* * * *

Light and heavy aeroplanes—Mr. Shaukat Ali? No, not yet—have been placed at the disposal of the Premier for fighting the General Election. And "one British firm has lent to the National Labour Party a fleet of a hundred motor cars."

Certain essential particulars are obviously missing. But there is no truth in the suggestion that the donors of aeroplanes and the motoring fleet came into the possession of their planes and their superfluous motor cars through the efforts of British Labour.

* * * *

Miseries of copyists
—Newspaper headline.
British papers please copy.

* * *

"Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points have become a political nuisance like section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code," says a Punjab M.L.A. Then why not apply the latter to the former?

* * *

Communal solution before constitutional settlement is putting the cart before the horse, says a correspondent. No, it is putting the horse in the Federal coach and then driving it.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

END IT OR MEND IT

(By Dr. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

In an article on "The Simla Conference—An I.M.S. Dodge", I had anticipated that the Conference was called with the object of having the I.M.S.'s pet scheme of an Indian Medical Bill being approved by an official majority invited to the said Conference. The independent medical profession was not invited, and was not represented at the said Conference, though most concerned in the creation of the Indian Medical Council. Counting the maximum strength of I.M.S., at 700, it forms only a fraction—less than 3 per cent—of the 25,000 members of the entire medical profession in India. What right has the I.M.S., particularly the European members, who form only a microscopic minority of the profession in India, and yet monopolise the seats of the mighty, to dictate to the majority the lines on which the Indian Medical Council shall be constituted? In fact, the I.M.S. men in actual charge of all Medical Colleges cannot exceed 50 at the maximum, and it appears these 50 are to dictate to 25,000 members of the independent profession!

The Government of India, i.e., its Medical Department, monopolised by the I.M.S., is upto the old game. It has again issued another official letter, dated 31st August 1931, addressed to all Local Governments and Administrations and to Medical Associations and individuals regarding the establishment of an All-India Medical Council and has requested a reply by 20th October at the latest. Together with the letter is circulated the draft copy of "a Bill to establish a Medical Council in India, and to provide for the maintenance of a British Indian Medical Register."

This Bill is but a lineal descendent of the former Bill of 1928 in another guise. The 1928 product was consigned to the waste-paper basket, owing to its general condemnation by the medical profession of India, and it is to the interests of the medical profession of India to unite now to mend or end the present Bill. It is nothing but "an I.M.S. Dodge" for perpetuating the domination of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom, and the perpetual subjection of the proposed Medical Council of India to it.

THE G. M. C. APPROVES!

The said letter of the Government of India indicates that it has been oppressed by the obsession "the creation of such an Indian Medical Council offers the best, if not the only prospect of again securing the General Medical Council's recognition of Indian Degrees". In para 2, it is stated that "the Government of India think that the views which the Simla Conference expressed upon the subject will command general approval", and that "the establishment of the Council is the best and most practical way of affording relief to the Indian Medical students who have suffered from the General Medical Council's decision. They have gladly taken the first step towards giving effect to the Conference's views by drafting a Bill for circulation with a view to eliciting public opinion" The premises are wrong and untenable and so the conclusions must naturally be so. This Bill was actually submitted for the previous approval of the G.M.C., and was approved by it, and is now being circulated in India! What a humiliating status for the Government of India.

The medical profession of India has passed resolutions at several meetings, condemning both the dictatorial attitude of the G. M. C., and the weak-kneed attitude of the Government of India to secure the G. M. C.'s recognition of Indian degrees on humiliating terms. The independent medical profession is not at all concerned with securing any such recognition, as it would be entirely a matter of reciprocity, when a really independent Indian Medical Council is set up. For the Government to advance such a ground for creating an Indian Medical Council, is derogatory to the self-respect of the independent medical profession and to the national sentiment of the people of India.

SIMLA CONFERENCE VIEWS DISAPPROVED.

The Government of India, living in the clouds of Simla is so beclouded that it does not realise uptil now that "the views which the Simla Conference expressed upon the subject" do not command general approval but universal disapproval, as expressed in all the Medical journals published in India, and also in some of the lay papers, and in the resolutions at many meetings of the profession.

It must be stated categorically that if the Indian Medical Council is to be established, it is not for the purpose of "affording relief to half a dozen Indian Medical students who may have suffered from the G. M. C.'s decision", but that the Council, if it is to be established at all, should be established on the principles recognised throughout the civilised world, and also recognised by the independent Medical profession of India, viz., for the purpose of securing the welfare of the public, "to enable it to distinguish between qualified and unqualified practioners and to satisfy the rising tide of nationalism which demands the establishment of Indian Medical Swaraj, through the formation of an Independent Medical Council, apart from any consideration whatever arising from the G.M.C.'s decision. The international status of the Indian Medical profession must be secured on the basis of absolute independence of the Indian Medical Council, and that basis is absolutely lacking in this unwanted Bill.

IRRECONCILABLE ANTITHESIS.

In order to show in what little respect the Simla Medical Conference was and is held by the Indian medical profession, I may state that, as a member of the Indian Medical Association, I had sent certain resolutions for the consideration of the Conference of the Association at Poona which was held during last April, relating to the Simla Conference, and to the formation of an Indian Medical Council. My resolutions were amended in certain respects and passed. It would, therefore, be appropriate to quote here the actual resolutions No. 2 and 3, passed by the Poona Conference, as expressing to a great extent the views of the Indian medical profession, as medical men from several parts of the country are members of the said Association, and were present at the Conference. Anyway, the Poona Medical Conference consisted of hundreds of members, and not of only 26 members like the Simla Medical Conference, with its large official element.

POONA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 2:— This Conference 'condemns' the policy of Government in not inviting any representative of the independent medical profession to the Medical Conference held in Simla in June 1930, to consider the question of the creation of an All-India Medical Council.

Resolution No. 3:—While this Conference is in favour of the creation of the Indian Medical Council, it is emphatically of opinion

(a) that it should be, if and when started, an 'independent' and predominantly a 'non-official' body with an 'adequate representation' of the independent medical profession both Graduates and Licentiates—and should have a non-official elected President from the beginning;

(b) that its functions shall be, among others, to maintain a uniform and minimum high standard of Medical education in India; and

(c) that when the Bill for the establishment of the Indian Medical Council is published, the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association shall submit a representation to Government, ...

Resolution No. 2 need not further be considered now, because it is condemnation of the past, but it is satisfactory that condemnation of Government policy of exclusion was expressed at the Poona Conference.

THREE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS.

Resolution No. 3 lays down 'three conditions' for the Indian Medical Council. For instance, in 3 (a), it lays down that the future "Council shall be an independent and predominantly a non-official body". Even the Simla Conference itself passed a resolution demanding an "independent" Council, which the Bill has 'ignored'. Under the Government Bill now circulated, which we shall call here the 1931 Bill, the Council will not be independent, because its very power of independence in the shape of reciprocity has been taken away by Section 19 (1) which says: "The Medical qualifications granted by Medical Institutions 'outside British India' which are included in the second Schedule shall be recognised) Medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act."

In the second Schedule are

(Continued on page 7)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Officials Pay Damages.

The judgment delivered by Mian Jalal-ud-Din, Junior Subordinate Judge of Ludhiana, in a suit for damages against a local Magistrate and two police officers throws much interesting light on the police methods at Ludhiana. In that case the plaintiff, a banker, alleged that the 1st Class Magistrate of Ludhiana had a large number of policemen including the City Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and other persons who called themselves Aman Pasand Jamat "working under his direction and in concert with him with a view to stifle political and Swadeshi activities in Ludhiana". More specially, the banker alleged that at a meeting, held at Ludhiana in December last under the auspices of the local Swadeshi Pracharik Sabha, he and his two sons were charged with lathis by the above officials and their accomplices and that he had as many as 23 injuries. The Subordinate Judge awarded damages of Rs. 301 with full costs against all the defendants.

"Police Hangers-On."

The Judge's remarks on the police and the Aman Sabha are of special interest. He says: "The Aman Sabha people were employed in order to improvise an ostensible cause for the police to use force against a body whose activities they regarded as undesirable. About some members of the Sabha, he says: "Some important members of the Association like Mulkha (Ch. Mulk Raj) do not appear from their antecedents to harbour much devotion to peaceful life, mostly the membership is confined to persons who appeared to be possessed with the idea of improving their prospects by earning certificates from the officers through the help rendered in political prosecutions. They are described by the other party as police hangers-on as a large number of these witnesses were awarded sanads etc., on the visit of the Inspector-General of Police with whom they were all photographed". In fairness we must add that in singling out a case about the Ludhiana Police we have no desire to depict the police methods there as more objectionable than those followed in some other places in India.

A Splendid Response.

In reply to Sjt. Manilal Kothari's appeal, His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi has promised to purchase Rs. 5,000 worth of khadi in celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. We heartily congratulate His Highness on his splendid response, which, measured in terms of its psychological significance, is much more valuable than the material sum of Rs. 5,000. We wish other Princes and their States will follow the Morvi lead. For khadi is the poor man's protection against starvation. The Maharaja has decided to distribute Rs. 2,000 worth of it among the famine-stricken people of Bengal and Bihar. Here is a challenge to India's rulers, the Governors and the so-called "Security Services" especially in Bengal and Bihar. Will they forego a fortnight's salary for the relief of distress among those who have been placed in their charge and in whose "interests" they are supposed to be drawing the largest salaries in the world?

The "Dawn."

The "Dawn Magazine" is one more new local venture in journalism, its first issue being published only last week. It is a monthly magazine which "is intended to touch the following subjects: Business organisation—trade disputes—credit and collections—accounts and records—personality in business—technology—higher arts—sport—stage—screen, etc." In short, it will always truthfully and sympathetically criticise on all suojects, barring religion and politics." The magazine is edited by Mr. Baburao Patel and published by Mr. P. G. Joshi. The first issue is attractively got up and printed and contains 42 pages including 20 pages of advertisements. We wish our new contemporary every success.

DETENUS ARE NO ENEMIES OF EMPIRE

"They Are A Lot Of Nice Young Gentlemen".

INSPECTOR MARSHALL

"NOT ABLE TO TRACE SEPOYS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIJLI FIRING"

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 12.
(By Mail).

"I do not consider the detenus as enemies of the Empire, but a lot of nice young gentlemen," said Inspector Marshall in the course of his cross-examination by Mr. C. Chatterjee, before the Hijli Enquiry Committee to-day.

Detailing the incidents on the night of September 16, the Inspector said that he received a telephone message from Sewhar Sing, that there had ween some disturbance in the camp, and some shots had been fired. He arrived at the place within ten minutes of the call. He was satisfied with the explanation of Rahamat Khan about the firing. He was given to understand that the sepoys came within a distance wherefrom the detenus could throw bottles of sodawater upon them.

HAND-TO-HAND SCUFFLE.

The witness made detailed enquiries, as he wanted to have a general idea of the occurrence for report to the District Magistrate. The sepoys gave him to understand the next morning that they had a hand to hand scuffle with some detenus. The actual number of sepoys who entered the camp that night was between 30 and 40. There were men who did not open fire at all. He did not make any enquiry as to who took part in the scuffle, as he considered it unnecessary. The range of the ball rounds in the police musket, according to the witness, was effective upto 200 yards to wound or kill and that of buck shots, upto thirty or forty yards.

Witness continuing said that a decision as to when the sepoys could open fire without any order from superior officers depended upon the nature of the situation.

Replying to another question witness said that he liked military drill, but he thought that the detenus should be allowed to practice such drill.

CONSTABLES WITH LATHIS.

Witness further stated that he and Mr. Baker were present the day before the occurrence, when an alarm was given, and some constables in an agitated mood, and armed with lathis, assembled at the gate of the camp to get in. As a matter of fact, he told the sepoys that the trouble was over and they should return to their lines, which they did. He did not take any steps to see that in his or the Commandant's absence, the sepoys could get inside the camp.

Detenue Purnendu Dastidar, manager of the mess in Block A in the camp, in the course of his examination, said that after the incident, he saw with Commandant Baker a man dressed as a driver. He asked witness whether only two detenus were dead, and why the detenus had fled from the scene of occurrence. Witness told him (he recognised him the next day as Mr. Chatterjee, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kharagpur) that it was not a fact. Mr. Chatterjee told witness that the detenus were "bomb-marked" and capable of doing anything.

THE TWO DEAD DETENUS.

Captain N. N. Chaudhury, Civil Surgeon, Midnapore, said that he held the post portem examination on the bodies of Santosh Mitra and Tarakeswar Sen. The deaths in both cases were due to gun shot injuries. Santosh he said, had received a bullet on the right side of the abdomen who traversed the abdominal viscera, perforated the spinal cord, and was lost somewhere, and he could not trace it without an X-ray examination.

Witness said that Tarakeswar had received four wounds, of which two were from bullets and the other might have been caused by sharp and pointed weapons.

Rai Sahib Anath Bandhu Chakravarty, Assistant Commandant, said that the firing continued for about five minutes.

Examined by Mr. Nisith Sen, witness said that the conduct of the detenus had all along been unsatisfactory. They were generally very rude.

CHARGED WITH BAYONETS.

Detenu Sabitasekhar Roy Choudhury, who bore a number of marks of lathi and bayonet injuries, stated that the sepoys entered his room and charged him with bayonets fixed on their muskets, as a result of which he lost consciousness.

Khan Saheb Altaf Hossain Khan, Police Inspector, Kharagpur, who was next examined, said that he took up the investigation into the incident the next morning. He requested the detenus to furnish him the relevant information regarding the incident, but they refused to speak to him about the occurrence.

SEPOYS RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRING.

Replying to Mr. Nisith Sen, witness said that he had found that the sepoys were responsible for the firing. He had tried to ascertain who had shot down the two detenus by putting questions to sepoys, but had not yet been able to trace the men responsible for the action.

He was given to understand that the firing took place outside the building. He wanted to see the bullet marks on the walls, but he could not enter the main building, as the detenus, he learnt, could not even bear the sight of police officers. He solicited instructions from the Commandant, who asked him to wait till the District Magistrate arrived, as the presence of the witness might lead to unpleasantness. He therefore could not get into the main building for two days. Witness further stated that he was given to understand that attacks were made simultaneously on two sentry boxes and immediately after on another.

Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, was also examined. —A. P.

HIJLI AFFAIR SEQUEL.

CALCUTTA, October 15.

The offices of "Swatantra", a Hindi daily were raided this afternoon on the strength of a warrant issued under Section 124-A, in connection it is understood with the publication of poem on the Hijli Detention Camp incident.

Editor Bhagwat Misra was taken into custody but was immediately released on bail. It is reported that there are two other cases pending against him under Section 153-A. and 124-A.—A.P.

(Prevvious Report on page 8).

RETRENCHMENT IN EMPRESS MILLS CONDEMNED

Nagpur Textile Union's Resolution

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR Oct. 14.

A mass meeting of the Nagpur Textile Workers was held on the 13th instant under the auspices of the Textile Union. Mr. R. S. Ruiker, who presided, in his introductory speech strongly criticised the attitude of the Empress Mill's for giving notices to about forty workers in the Mills under the excuse of retrenchment without previous notice to the Union. Mr. Ruiker explained how the Mills had made a profit of nine crores and 22 lakhs up to 1927 on a capital of 96 lakhs and how each shareholders of Rs. 500 had got a profit of 19 thousand rupees till 1927. He also told the workers how the Mills have a reserve fund of two crores of rupees and were paying 2 lakhs of rupees as Agents commission and an equal amount for office expenses. He said that if the axe was to be applied it must be applied to those that were drawing handsome salary and not to the poor workers. He warned the management that if they rushed headlong into any unjust scheme of retrenchment, the consequences would be disastrous. He hoped that wiser counsels will still prevail with the mill authorities and they will not compel the workers to have recourse to direct action.

Messrs. Pathak and Govindarao, two workers followed Mr. Ruiker and condemned the attitude of the Empress Mills in resorting to retrenchment at this time and throwing out many workers out of employment without touching the highly paid staff.

Resolutions were passed condemning the attitude of the Empress Mills authorities in starting retrenchment without giving any notice to the Union, and warning the authorities that if they continued the retrenchment the consequences would be serious, and (2) requesting the mill authorities to withdraw all the notices given to the workers, pending settlement with the Nagpur Textile Union. Resolutions were also passed protesting against the arrest of Comrade Subash Chandra Bose and Lalji Pendse of Bombay as being attacks on the Indian Working Class and demanding their immediate release. The meeting terminated amidst shouts of "Majdoor Dal Ki Jay."

RELEASED AFTER FURNISHING SECURITIES

Punjabi Ladies To Appeal

SIMLA. Oct. 15.

Shrimati Shakuntala Devi, president of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Lahore, and Shrimati Laxmi Devi, a local Congress worker, who were convicted by the Additional District Magistrate, Simla, and sentenced to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 each, in default to undergo one year's simple imprisonment, were released last night after furnishing the required security.

It is understood that both of them intend to appeal against the orders of the convicting Magistrate.—A. P.

NEW SPANISH CABINET

Snr. Azana To Be Premier And Minister Of War

LONDON, October 14.

Madrid.—The Home Secretary, Snr. Maura has also resigned. Other resignations are expected. The Cabinet, however, has not resigned and the Chamber will nominate a new Government.

(Later).—A new Cabinet has been formed with Snr. Azana as Premier and Minister of War, and Snr. Quiroga as Minister of Interior, other Ministers being the same as heretofore.—Reuter.

ON BRINK OF CIVIL WAR?

Grave Complication. Feared.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Hendaye.—The possibility of a civil war in Spain is definitely nearer as a result of to-day's events. Unemployment is assuming alarming proportions, and the withdrawal of 52 Catholic Deputies from the Chamber owing to anti-religious atmosphere is likely to lead to very grave complication. Also the choice of Sir Azana as Prime Minister is considered unhappy. He, as a War Minister of the "dismembered" army, has made numerous enemies among officers. The proposed confiscation of Jesuit property will affect many important concerns, which are hand-in-glove with thme. It is reliably stated that Jesuits will resist by arms any interference with their property.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS ACT.

Lahore Papers Observe Hartal

LAHORE. Oct. 14.

To-morrow almost all the Indian-owned daily newspapers wil observe hartal to protest against the Press Act.

At a public meeting held in Bradlaugh Hall this evening under the auspices of the newly formed Journalists' Association a resolution was passed protesting against the Press Act.—A. P.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Jute shares opened firm and a fairly large business was put through at advancing rates. Towards close, more buying power developed and the market closed at best. In coals, a limited turnover resulted at about current prices. In teas trading was on a restricted scale without any fresh feature. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—3 1|2 per cent. Paper 51-10; 4 1|2 per cent. Bonds 1934 91; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933|36 90-4.

BANKS:—Imperial Bank fully-paid 866; contributory 210-8.

RAILWAYS:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway Guaranteed 65.

COTTONS:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton ordy 16-12; Muir Mills ordy 208-8.

COALS:—Burra Dhemo 5-10; Deoli 3; New Beerbhoom 9-12.

JUTES:—Alliance ordy 286-8; Albion ordy. 309; Anglo-India ordy 310; Alexandra ordy. 201; Bally ordy. 142; Barnagore 144; Budge-Budge ordy. 362; Cheviot 222-8; Clive 279-8; Delta ordy 400; Fort William ordy. 241-8; Gourepore ordy. 347; Hooghly ordy. 59-8; Howrah ordy. 43; Kamarhatty ordy. 441; Kanknarrah ordy. 365; Kinnison ordy. 638-8; Lansdowne ordy. 138; National ordy. 22-4; Nuddea 24-8; Presidency 6-10; Reliance ordy. 62; Soorah pref. 92; Union ordy. 402.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Benares Electric 7-8; Indian Iron and Steel 5-2; Champaran Sugar 17-8; New Savan Sugar 8-10; 4 per cent. 1902|32 (1st August) Calcutta Municipal Debentures 95-12.

TEAS:—East India 10-12; Jaybirpara 14-8; Ledo 124.—A.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Elaborate Preparations

Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Secretary Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition writes:—

The Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition will be opened at Madhav Baug on the Dasserah day Tuesday the 20th inst. with due eclat. All the stalls are filled up and the exhibition promises to be the most representative ever held in Bombay for the last many years. Almost every conceivable type of swadeshi goods will be on display and for sale and the citizens of Bombay will have an unique opportunity of making their Dasserah and Divali purchases at the exhibition.

The organisers of the exhibition are making every effort to see that only genuine articles are put and every effort is being made to give all possible facility to the stall-holders.

It is interesting to note that in this exhibition Various Indian manufacturers and dealers are coming from all parts of India. from Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Delhi, Jaipur, Benares etc.

Elaborate arrangements for their decoration are being made and a staff of more than a hundred honorary workers, both ladies and gentlemen are hard at work to make the exhibition a great success and distinctive ever held in Bombay. Probably the most pleasant and agreeable surprise awaits the citizens of Bombay as the entertainment Committee under the enthusiastic guidance of a number of society and ladies and Youth League workers are arranging a striking programme of entertainment. Some of the most eminent singers musicians, artists are co-operating to make this as attractive as possible and it is confidently expected that the programme of entertainment will draw huge crowd to the Swadeshi Exhibition.

DELEGATES TO BURMA R. T. C.

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

Nineteen delegates to the Burma Round Table Conference, besides two advisers to the Sawbaws, left for London at noon to-day aboard the s.s. "Gloucestershire".—A. P.

STOP PRESS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, October 15.

Jerusalem.—Sensation has been caused by the reports in local newspapers that the ex-Sultan Abdel Mejid is shortly coming here to participate in the Moslem Congress, where it is expected, he will be proclaimed Caliph. A message from Beirut says that King Feisal of Iraq has actually reached an understanding with the ex-Sultan, whereby the Moslem Indian rulers will be willing to provide for the budget to maintain the Caliphate in Jerusalem, but serious observers do not consider it likely that either King Feisal or his brother, Emir Abdullah, would support the appointment of the Caliph outside their family.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, October 15.

Berlin.—Acts of sabotage have rendered unnavigable the German steamers held up in the Russian harbours, owing to the mutiny of the German sailors. Thus, it appears useless to despatch the German tug-boat which was to have towed them into open sea. The affair has been brought into the attention of the Foreign Office who have requested Soviet to protect any ships in the Russian ports under the conditions of the Consular Agreement of 1925.—Reuter.

AMBEDKAR REPUDIATED.

AHMEDABAD. Oct. 15.

At a meeting of the leaders of depressed classes, held to-night, a resolution was passed to send a cable to Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Sankey repudiating the claim of Dr. Ambedkar to represent them as also his proposal for Separate Electorate and expressing complete confidence in Mahatma Gandhi, as the only person entitled to speak on their behalf at the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, October 15.

"Vote for Free Trade Socialist in preference to Tariffist Tory," is the advice given by Mr. Lloyd George, who, for the first time over 40 years, has been incapacitated from participating in the General Election, in the course of a broadcast manifesto bitterly complaining that the Nation has been plunged into a faction fight, when unity is imperative. The manifesto enjoins on the electors to fight the Conservative "rump" to impose taxes on people's bread and meat and not to abandon the sound and healthy position which Britain holds in comparison with the other countries already submerged in the malarial swamp of tariffs.—Reuter.

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT

Lord Lothian On Central & Provincial Revenues

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Support for Mahatma Gandhi's proposal to refer the Finance Sub-Committee's Report back was expressed by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, at this morning meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, while Sir M. Dadabhoy was equally convinced of the inadvisability of such a course, saying bluntly that it would be mere waste of time.

Lord Lothian dealing rather with general aspects of the report, drew attention to the fact that they were proposing to introduce entirely a new system of government in which, instead of a single Government with ultimate power outside India, power would pass with the introduction of responsible government in Provinces from Government to the parties dependent on the electorate. Lord Lothian thought that it would be impracticable for any Provincial Government to accept orders from the Centre. Therefore, it would be impossible for the Central Government to enact, collect taxation and transfer it to Provinces.

Lord Lothian advocated definite and immoveable statutory line between the Provinces and Centre, and said, each part must have its own statutory sources of revenue within which it must live.

The debate continues in the afternoon and is not expected to conclude before Monday.—Reuter.

FEEL'S APPEAL TO GANDHIJI.

LONDON, October 15.

At the afternoon's session of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, Lord Peel reminded them that the Report of the Finance Sub-Committee was the result of a compromise between differing views and strongly urged Mahatma Gandhi not to press the Federal Structure SubCommittee to re-embark on the work at present, because Lord Peel felt that they had gone as far as was possible, and to proceed with the detailed scheme might risk the wrecking of the compromise reached after the most careful discussion and much give-and-take on both the sides.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

INDIAN R. T. C. DELEGATES INSULTED

(Continued from page 1)

Hoare, in a frank reply to the question put by Mahatma Gandhi said that the strength of the army in India could not be reduced, and the British Army would take orders only from the British Government and British Officers and not from any Indian minister, so long as they remained in India.

Mahatma Gandhi noted the fundamental difference between the Nationalist and the Government positions.

NAGPUR KNIGHT DOES HIS JOB

Dubs Gandhiji's Proposal As "Waste Of Time"!

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 15.

That even Pressmen have lost interest in the most dreary and unusual dragging on of the Conference is indicated by the gradual decline in the attendance of journalists at the Press Desk of the Conference.

At to-day's sittings of the Federal Structure Committee Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, though a member of the Finance Sub-Committee, whole-heartedly supported Mahatma Gandhi's proposal to refer back the report. From his speech it was obvious that the British Indian delegates have unanimously decided to support Gandhiji.

NAGPUR KNIGHT AT HIS JOB.

However, one need hardly look upon Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy for any measure of support. As usual he opposed Gandhiji's proposal because in his judgment it was a waste of time.

Dr. Ambedkar engaged himself in the general discussion of the report, particularly offering his comments on the position of the Princes.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Lord Lothian felt that the discussion had proceeded on the assumption that the New Government was going to function in many ways like the old one with this change that they will be substituting Indian for British Raj.

ARCHAELOGICAL RESEARCH IN IRAQ

Sir Hugh Bell's Bequest Of 4,000 Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The bequests of Sir Hugh Bell include 4,000 sterling for the promotion of archaeological research in Iraq.

"ABID ALI WOULD BE BACK TO DUTY"

Sjt. Nariman's Assurance To B. P. C. C.

DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC SAFEGUARDS TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

The adjourned September meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committe was held on Thursday evening, at the Congress House, Mr. K.F. Nariman presiding.

At the outset, Mr. S.K. Patil, General Secretary, requested the House to dispose of a very important matter which could not wait any longer. Last time, when he brought before the House the question regarding the appointment of a substitute in place of Sjt. Abid Ali, they did not appoint the substitute hoping that Mr. Abid Ali would be better in a couple of months and there was no necessity of making any immediate working arrangements. Mr. Abid Ali had left the hospital that morning, but it would take him at least two months more to attend to his normal duties. It was, therefore, necessary to proceed with the election of another General Secretary.

"ABID ALI WOULD BE BACK."

Mr. K.F. Nariman referred to the misimpression that was being created in the minds of a section of the public as a result of incorrect Press reports that Mr. Abid Ali was resigning owing to some sedious differences of opinion between him and his colleagues on the Council. They would be glad to hear it from him on Mr. Abid Ali's authority that the impression was wrong and erroneous. He (Mr. Nariman) was fully authorised to speak on behalf of Mr. Abid Ali that his personal relations with his colleagues, were cordial and friendly. His colleagues in the Council would never forget the great services that he had rendered to the Congress. He had not resigned nor was he going to resign. He would be back to his duty as soon as he was in a position to do so. Mr. Nariman hoped that his explanation would remove all misunderstanding if there were any.

The proposition that the substitute should be appointed was carried.

Mr. J.C. Maitra moved that Mr. G.N. Desai be elected as the acting General Secretary till Mr. Abid Ali's resumption of duties. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Nagindas T. Master and was carried "nem con." Mr. Narayanswamy asked for some information about Mr. Abid Ali's leave letter and other matters, which was supplied by Mr. Patil.

SAFEGUARDS FOR WORKERS.

Following two resolutions of Mr. C.K. Narayanswamy were carried after some discussion:—

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee having considered the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee on the recognition of mills, requests the Labour Sub-Committee of this Committee to investigate and report without delay the case of alleged wage-cuts and other disabilities of the textile workers in the city resulting in strikes with a view to facilitate the Exemption Committee of the Working Committee to take necessary action."

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee recommends to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee that any agreement for recognition of Swadeshi industries that may be drawn up from time to time should contain specific safeguards for the workers employed in the industries. It is further recommended that in deciding these safeguards due cognisance should be taken of international conventions and the Trade Union demands."

Mr. Nagindas T. Master then moved the adoption of the report of the Bombay activities during the last Civil Disobedience Movepaign. There were some additions suggested which were accepted. The report was adopted by a majority. There was a demand for its translation into local languages.

After this the meeting was adjourned till further notice.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Dr. Hardikar' Appeal For Funds

Dr. N.S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal Central Board, has sent the following to the Press:—

Just because the Seva Dal is now a department of the Congress people may be under the impression that it need not be financially supported as before. Many of my friends in fact did express in that manner and have written to me accordingly. I want to say that though the Seva Dal is the Volunteer Department of the Congress and though the Congress is supposed to maintain it at its own cost, we will have to help the Congress in raising funds for its own maintenance. What is the Congress, if it is not an organisation of the people who feel for the country and who are ready to sacrifice their all-in-all for the fight that it has undertaken. It is they who maintain it. The same people have been maintaining the Seva Dal also.

Now the Congress is supposed to maintain the Seva Dal, that means the people will have to maintain the Dal through the Congress. We are to support the Congress and enrich its treasury also. If we do not do it how will it be able to support its various departments. Therefore, the A.I.S.A., the Untouchable Committee, the Boycott Committee do raise earmarked amounts for themselves in the name of the Congress. So also in the name of the Congress, the Seva Dal willl have to raise funds for its own maintenance. It is doing it and the Working Committee had at its last meeting not only authorised us but directed us to collect funds for the Dal.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

I have collected funds in the city of Bombay for the Borivli Camp, before the Dal went under the direct control of the Working Committee. Since then, also I have received two or three amounts from our merchant friends of Bombay. I am collecting funds even now. The expenditure of the Dal has increased tremendously side by side with the work. If I do not collect funds, I will have to tax the Working Committee unnecessarily and I feel that it is not right on our part to do so when it has clearly given us a mandate to raise funds. If I do not collect funds, the Seva Dal work and the Congress work will suffer. I need money. Without that, I cannot show any real progress to the country.

SINO-JAPANESE DELIBERATIONS.

U. S. To Be Asked To Attend?

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Geneva.—A private meeting of the League Council decided to invite the United States to attend the Sino-Japanese deliberations subject to the consent of representatives of China and Japan. It is understood that China has already consented; but the Japanese representative has referred the matter to his Government whose attitude is likely to depend on the strict interpretation of statutes governing the constitution of the League. —Reuter.

SINO-JAPAN DISPUTE

American Observer Not Wanted At League Council?

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Tokio—It is officially intimated that Japan is likely to refuse to agree to proposal to invite American observer to attend League Council discussions on Manchurian question unless America is prepared to participate in League's consideration of all disputes in future.—Reuter.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

STUBBORN UNDERTONE

Selling On Reaction Theory.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices declined on weakness of Wall Street and selling on the reaction theory. Prices fluctuated within a range of 16 points and finally closed at a decine of 5 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.25c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and clased at a decline of 14 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.95c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a points but declined on fairly general profit taking with more offerings. In the afternoon there was large hedge selling. New York opening advices were poor which caused a further decline but professional short covering with trade calling made the market to close steady at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 4.78 per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Egyptian Cotton futures closed 3 to 4 points higher.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 20 points.

The U. S. A. weekly weather report states that picking and ginning proceeded under favourable weather throughout the Eastern portion of the belt during the past week, but in the West progress was slow.

Shorts have covered freely during the past few days and the markets' technical situation has been as a consequence somewhat weakened, leaving the market dependent upon trade buying for its principal support. Demand from trade, speculative and investment interests should broaden considerably as lower levels are reached, which should check the downward trend and bring about a complete reversal in general conditions. The percentage of this crop which will be hedged in the futures markets at these low prices, can be expected to be relatively small in comparison with past seasons, since placing of short hedges against cotton grading below middling will be unattractive and unprofitable, hence we advise buying on all dips.

PRIVATE CABLES.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

N. Y. December Highest 6.31+.06
N. Y. Lowest 6.15—.10
N. Y. January Highest 6.43 (11.4 a.m.)
N. Y. Lowest 6.27 (2.32 p.m.)

New York:—We have no faith higher prices near future. Advise selling on advances for quick turns only.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Feeling here is becoming more bullish. Investment level attracting outside support for a long pull. Short interest is being reduced. Surplus must be absorbed in futures market before any material advance probable. Expect the general trend of the market to be upward. Think well of buying on dips.

Messrs. Patel Brothers, have received the following cable:—

9 a.m.: Memphis cables: Weather warm. Heavy rains in the Western Belt.

11.05 a.m.:—Scattered buying in the Liverpool market; less offering.

12 Noon:—U. S. A. Mills consumption for September, 464,000 bales (against 426,000 in August). (Compared with 395,000 in 1930 and 546,000 in 1929).

3.42 p.m.:—New York cables: Rains retarding; few hedges; basis tighter; weakness in securities encouraged. Locals and Wall Street to sell; tone stubborn.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 14th instant (5.53 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Some reaction in consequence of recent advance possible, but don't think likely be material, and anticipated hedge movement not having materialised owing to Bank help we think present level and time propitious to buy."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 14.

October	6.08—.07
December	6.20—.05
January	6.32—.07
March	6.51—.05
May	6.69—.06
July	6.38—.07
Middling Spot	6.25—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 14.

October	6.00—.14
December	6.17—.09
Middling Spot	5.95—.05

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 14.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	6.10
January	6.31
March	6.55

New York, Noon Call.

October	6.10
January	6.33
March	6.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	54,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	400
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 14.

	Opening	Closing
October, 1931		4.42+.04
November 1931	b	4.35+.06
December, 1931		4.35+.06
January, 1932	4.39	4.39+.05
February, 1932		4.43+.05
March, 1932	4.47	4.48+.05
April, 1932		4.52+.05
May, 1932	4.56	4.56+.05
June, 1932		4.59+.05
July, 1932	4.62	4.63+.05
August, 1932		4.66+.05
September, 1932		4.68+.05
October, 1932		4.71+.05
Middling Spot		4.78+.11

EAST INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 14.

October	4..11+.01
January	3.82+.04
March	3.82+.04

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.16
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.28
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.40
Oomra Good	3.78
Oomra Fully Good	3.88
Oomra Fine	4.03
Bengal Good	3.63
Bengal Fully Good	3.73
Bengal Fine	3.83
Scinde Fully Good	3.73
Scinde Fine	3.83
Scinde Superfine	3.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
SAKELLARIDIS.
Liverpool, Oct. 14.

October	7.09
November	7.16
January	7.29
March	7.41
May	7.53
July	7.67
October	7.87
F.G.F. Spot	7.40

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 14.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£ 11
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£ 94
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 6
National Bank of India	£27-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 84
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£ 73-1/2
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£ 99 Nominal
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£37
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 41
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 47
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 63
Consols 2½ p.c.	£ 54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£96-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 89-3/4

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 14.

Silver —Market is quiet.

Spot	17-1/8
Forward	17-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine per og	£5-6-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 14.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	4-3/4 p.c.

London, Oct. 14.

Bank Bills 3 Months	5-25/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months	6-5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months	6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 14.

T T London on Berlin	16.85
T T London on Amsterdam	9.56-1/2
T T London on Brussels	27.53
T T London Madrid	43.00
T T London Milan	74.87
T T London on Berne	19.75
T T London on Paris	98.43
T T London on Prague	131.00

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32/4; Highest Rs. 32/7; Lowest Rs. 31/14; Closing Rs. 32. Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 31/14/6; Highest Rs. 32/2; Lowest Rs. 31/10/6; Closing Rs. 31/12/6

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 15.

In sympathy with easier New York advices our market opened at Rs. 173/ for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 171/ on long liquidation. There was noticeable absence of buying to-day. The market ruled steady at this level. Liverpool market opened at a dechine of 2 points. Our market developed weak tone on unfavourable cables about the future of the R. T. C. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 170/4
Oomra D/J Rs. 149-8
Bengal D/J Rs. 129/4.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	26	0	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	25	15	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	25	15	0
Silver, Ready	57	4	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	53	8	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	53	8	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Oct. 15.

F P Bales—
Receipts to date 14-10-31 1931-32 2268000; 1930-31 3413000
Receipts yesterday 14-10-31 1931-32 54000; 1930-31 55000
Exports to date 14-10-31 1931-32 1033000; 1930-31 1633000.
Stock at Ports 9-10-31 1931-32 3735000; 1930-31 3052000
Stock Interior Towns 9-10-31 1931-32 1141000; 1930-31 1099000.
Stock Liverpool 9-10-31 1931-32 755000; 1930-31 709000
Visible Supply 9-10-31 1931-32 6359000; 1930-31 5690000.
Quantity in Sight 9-10-31 1931-32 3110000; 1930-31 4192000
Quantity out of Sight 9-10-31 1931-32 1965000; 1930-31 1606000.

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Oct. 15.

171 Patel Cotton Wun 12 on to Umra
65 G G Kesha & Co Hinganghat 14 on to Umra
150 G G Kesha & Co Dhamangaon 151½
100 G G Kesha & Co Wun 159
50 P R Vakharia Nasirabad 135½
120 P R Vakharia Galabpur 135½
90 G G Kesha & Co Arvi 157
185 Chrystal & Co. Manavadar 160
50 Toyomankwa Ranala 152
36 Khatau Mill Anjar 163½
50 Finlay Mill Bijapur 182

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Bales
Barsi-Nugger	50
Berar	46
Central Provinces	250
N.-W. Provinces	75
Rajputana	101
Sind-Punjab	28
Broach	48
Compta-Dharwar	275
Egyptians	194
East Africans	162
Cotton	1,229
	Cwts.
Wheat	10,158
Linseed	353
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	99
Gingellyseeds	140
Groundnuts	9,623
Castorseeds	5,470
Rice	10.703
Myrabollams	378
Cottonseeds	2,430
Joowar	1,767
Maize	9
Bajree	22
	Tons.
Coal	607

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 15.
Receipts into Bombay.
In full-pressed bales.

	yesterday.	This year Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh		916
Central India		2,360
Barsi and Nagar	50	684
Hyderabad Gaorani		196
Berar	46	4,366
Central Provinces	250	1,390
Total Oomras	346	10,912
Dholera		1,691
N.-W. Provinces	75	328
Rajputana	101	496
Sind-Punjab	28	3,265
Broach	43	4,063
Coompta & Dharwar	275	1,210
Westerns Northerns		730
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		238
Persian		269
American		10,930
Egyptian and African	356	11,435
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		53
Total	1,229	46,172

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed bales.

	yesterday.	This year 1st Sept to 8th Oct.
Europe	300	27,030
Japan & China	153	70,358
Coast Ports		5,653
Up-country by Rail		14,319
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		20,886
Total	953	1,38,251

STOCKS & SHARES.

—:o:—

FAZAL SHARES GIVE WAY.

Undertone Healthy

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The share market opened rather quiet and declined on general long liquidation influenced by several unfounded rumours. The weakness was more or less confined to mill shares and other miscellaneous speculative scrips. However, the undertone of the market remained healthy. There is only a small speculative interest in the market and to-day's liquidation has improved the technical situation. Thus lower levels are likely to attract buyers. There was free talk among operators that the outlook of the R. T. C. is again dark on the Millitary issue. It is too early to form any opinion on such reports.

Bombay Dyeing opened at 676 and closed at Rs. 672. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 328 and closed at Rs. 320, Bombay Burma closed at Rs. 336, Tata Steel ordinaries shares opened at Rs. 28/14 and declined to Rs. 27/14. Imperial Bank shares after advancing to Rs. 860 eased off to Rs. 850.

Government papers ruled easy to-day. 3½ per cent after declining to Rs. 50-10 advanced to Rs. 50/14 on short covering.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Oct. 15.

Bombay Dyeing 676, 72 75 72
Century 203 199-6
Colaba 73-2
Crescent 53
Fazul 328 19 21 20
Indore 307
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 285 80 83
New Great 122 20 21-14
Pearl 182 77 81 77
Simplex 51 50 51
Swadeshi 218 17 18 17
Burma 341 35 37 36
Hydro 109-11
Tram 100
Deff 325
Ord 23-14 6 14 27-14
Bundi 14
Indian 175 72
Katni ord N 153
Alcock 90

MILLS.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

100 Ahm. Advance	241-4
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	672-8
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	199-6
500 Central India P.	405
100 Central India	283-2
100 Colaba	73-2
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	320
100 Finlay	66-4
1000 Framji Petit	150
160 Gokak	81-14 xd
1000 Hindustan	1150
100 Indore-Malwa	307-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	7-8
100 Khatau	60
100 Kohinoor	112-8
250 Laxmi	697-8
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	300
50 Mysore	97-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	121-4
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	95
250 Pearl	177-8
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1540
250 Simplex	51-4
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	217-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	21-4
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1160
1000 Western	657-8xd

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	13-3
£10-5 Eastern	65
500 Imperial	850
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50 India	73-4
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	172-8
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	595
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	170

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15
200-100 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	97b
1000 Andhra Valley	535
50 Bom. Tram P.	61-12
50 Bom. Tram	100
100 Tata Hydro P	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	109-11
1000 Tata Power P	1065
1000 Tata Power	351-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	675
100 Amritsar Patti	96-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-4
100 Mandra Bhon	51
500 Tapti Valley	562-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
150 Tata Steel 2 P	46-12
30 Tata Steel D.	325
75 Tata Steel	27-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	90
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	165
50 Bom. Telephone	39-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-8-6
125 Bombay Burma Old	336-4
50 Bom. Burma New	119-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper	51-1-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	90-4

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 15.

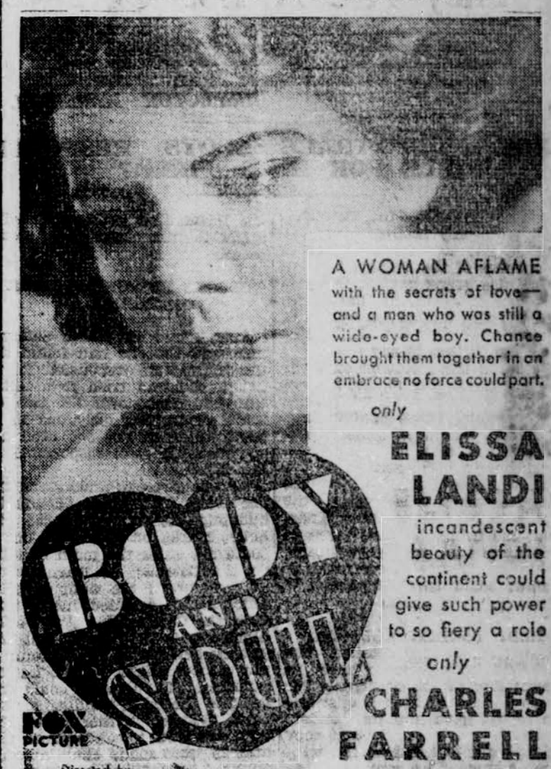
B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct.
Nov.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32. Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov|Decr.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 January.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 351
Banks Selling T T 350
Banks Buying T T 345
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 692.
Banks buying D D 762.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 174 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 160.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 88 1|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 113 1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 158 1/4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.90 14th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 15th instant
Japan/London 2/6 3/4 14th instant
London/Paris 98.50 14th instant
London/Belgium 27.50 14th instant
London/Switzerland 19.75 14th instant
London/Italy 74.50 14th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-6-6 13th instant
£5-6-6 14th instant
Silver London ready 17 1/4 13th instant 17 1/8 14th instant
Silver London forward 17 1/2 13th instant 17 3/8 14th instant
Silver New York ready 30 13th instant 29 3/4 14th instant
London Discounts 3 mos 5 25/32 per cent 13th instant 5 25/32 per cent 14th instant.
London Discounts 6 mos 6 5/16 per cent 13th instant 6 5/16 per cent 14th instant
Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Money:—Call 5 per cent
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone:—Easier.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown, Bombay
Bombay, Oct. 15.

Filtered Cocoanut oil ready Rs. 416 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil ready Rs. 471 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 101 per ton.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE NEW SENSATION
ELISSA LANDI
GRAND-DAUGHTER of the EMPRESS of AUSTRIA.



A WOMAN AFLAME with the secrets of love—and a man who was still a wide-eyed boy. Chance brought them together in an embrace no force could part.

only ELISSA LANDI incandescent beauty of the continent could give such power to so fiery a role

only CHARLES FARRELL could rise to such heights as the eager, inexperienced lover.

ALSO
COMPLETE DETAILS OF:
MR. GANDHI'S LANCASHIRE VISIT

KUNTALINE
THE BEST HAIR OIL YET PRODUCED
ENSURES A RICH AND LUXURIANT GROWTH OF HAIR
SWEET LILY, ROSE, JASMIN, VIOLET, BOUQUET.
H. Bose Perfumer, Calcutta.
AGENTS:—
TRICUMDAS & Co. 381 Kalbadevi Road. Bombay

Government Revenue During September

ADDITIONAL TAXATION MAY REDUCE HUGE DEFICIT.

The total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue excluding salt revenue, for the month of September, amounted to Rs. 3,93,36,000 against Rs. 3,52,42,000 in 1930, and Rs. 4,09,28,000 in 1929, for the same month.

The total revenue for the first six months of the present fiscal year are compared with those of the corresponding periods in 1929 and 1930 as under:—

April to Sept. 1931 21,45,59,000
April to Sept. 1930 23,45,76,000
April to Sept. 1929 24,81,82,000

Budget estimates for 1931-32 are Rs. 57,45,87,000 as against the actual receipts of Rs. 48,01,38,000 in 1930-31 and Rs. 52,03,35,000 in the year 1929-30.

At the present rate of revenue there was probability of a big deficits say about Rs. 15/ crores; but fresh and additional taxations that have now been embodied in the Supplementary Budget are likely to considerably reduce the above anticipated figure of deficit. However, there hardly seems any likelihood of the annual revenue reaching the figure as anticipated in the budget.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS AND STOCKS AT OKHA PORT.
OKHA, Oct. 12.

Java Sugar from Rs. 5-4-0 per maund to Rs. 5-7-0 per maund. Corrugated sheets 6' to 10' from Rs. 11-4-0 per Cwt., to Rs. 11-14-3 per Cwt. (Vatav Rs. 1-14-0 per cent). Refind Sugar—Ful Rs. 6-6-0 per maund. Dom Rs. 6-9/ per maund and Buru Rs. 5-7-0 per maund. Bailing Hoops BRO Brand Rs. 7-12-0 per Cwt. and Poppy Brand Rs. 7-4-0 per Cwt.

STOCKS.

9,411 Bags Sugar, 1932 Bundles Galvanised Corrugated and Plain sheets. 1,882 Bundles Mild Steel Bailing hoops, 34 Bales Old News Papers. 413 Kegs Hubbuck's white Paint 346. 190 Drums Blundell's Genuine double boiled oil, linseeds. 871 Cases Window Glass. 100 Bags Refined Sugar Candy. 367 Bundles Copper and Yellow metal sheets.

RETENTATION

Our Shakti Pills in view of their containing the most efficacious and the highly valued ingredients, increase the brain power, purify blood, improve the quality, increase the quantity, help the power of retentation and make the body iron strong. In fact, they give a new life to the users. Non poisonous. Price each phial of 20 pills Re. 1/- only. Postage Re. -6/-
Manager, PARKASH PHARMACY,
12, Bharat Buildings,
LAHORE.

YOUR FORTUNE IN YOUR HAND

Just send us an impression of your right hand on any white paper with any pad or writing ink and you will be furnished with an accurate and complete account of your forthcoming 12 months for Re. one only. Life Reading Rs. 3/- only.

Manager, PARKASH JOTISH ASHRAM,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

LOVE LORNS

Despaired from all sides should use our "Washikaran Talisman" for the last time to achieve their object, keep it with you and think of the beloved, who will at once become passionate and will try to be with you within the shortest possible time despite being cruel minded or staying at a far off place, and moreover, will never seek separation. Talisman contains in itself the special qualities such as to win the favour of officials or master and to gain victory on enemy. This is a sure and certain Talisman. Remuneration Re. 1 only.

Note:—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to anyone proving it inaccurate.

Manager,
YOGA BHIASI ASHRAM,
Post Box No. 72, LAHORE.

Nawab Of Pataudi Returns Home

SAYS ENGLAND IS LOOKING FORWARD TO VISIT OF INDIAN TEAM

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

The Nawab of Pataudi, the famous Indian cricketeer, arrived here by to-day's mailboat, the "Viceroy of India". In a talk with a representative of the Associated Press of India he said he was an utter stranger so far as Indian sports were concerned and, therefore could not hazard any opinion on them.

"I am absolutely in the dark about the position of cricket in India, and, therefore, I cannot say anything definite unless I see things for myself in Delhi".

INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

Asked what he thought of the possibilities of the Indian Team if it decided to go to England next year, he said, "I can say this much that the people in England are earnestly hoping that the Indian Team would go and from what I have heard from my friends like Mr. Naidu and Mr. Nazir Ali, two of our best players, I am quite sure, that we will be able to do very well, if we happen to go. I cannot say anything beyond this, as I have not played any game in this country before. I will only say this much that if there is the slightest possibility of sending our team, it should not be missed under any circumstances, as I think the visit will be a great education in itself to our players".

PLEASANT EXPERIENCES IN ENGLAND.

He refused to be drawn into a conversation about his own personal experiences, but, however said, my experiences have always been very pleasant and I am eagerly looking forward to the next summer when I will be going back to England again."

Asked what he thought about the idea of having sports stadiums in some of the important cities of India, he said, "Every city in Europe, particularly Germany, has a sports stadium and I think a properly organised sports stadium will be a great asset to Indian sports".—A. P.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

(Continued from page 4.)

laid down" recognised Medical qualifications granted by Medical Institutions outside British India". Under this Schedule, all the qualifications recognised by the General Medical Council are "ipso facto" recognised before the creation of the Indian Council, as qualifications 'to be recognised in perpetuity' by the Slave Indian Medical Council "for the purposes of this Act." The proper course would be to recognise such foreign medical qualifications as were granted up to 1931 i.e., the enactment of this Act. Thereafter, The Indian Council must have the power of recognition through reciprocity.

(To Be Continued.)

NAVARATRI CELEBRATIONS AT BELGAUM.

(From A Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Oct. 14.

A Nad-Nanigalu Sangh of Belgaum is, this year performing the Navaratri Nad-Habba (Provincial celebration during these nine days terminating on Dasera). The inaugural address was delivered by Sjt. Bendre of Dharwar under the presidentship of Sjt. D.V. Belvi, ex-M.L.A. Sjt. Bendre dealt at length on the duty of the Kanarese people at the present juncture, and recited a few poems of his own which greatly interested the audience. Sjt. Belvi wound up the proceedings with a warning to the audience, not to leave off their provincialism. Sjt. A.T. Sasnur, M.A., delivers a lecture, today, in the Maruti Temple on: "Modern Kanarese Literature." Sjt. B.N. Datar, M.A. a well-known local pleader has kindly consented to preside.

AGGARWAL MAHA SABHA.

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The President-elect of the Aggarwal Maha Sabha reaches Calcutta on the 24th inst. Delegates in large number are pouring from all parts of India. Messages from Mahatmaji, Malaviyaji, Birlaji Jayakar, Sir T.B. Sapru and Sir Shadilal are expected soon.

The opposition started by a local paper and the Panchayat Party is ineffective.

Sub-Committees are working enthusiastically.

Preparations are also made for the Marwari Youngmen Conference which comes off on the same dates.

REJUVENATION

BILAS YOGA:—RS. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK STAFF CELEBRATES 20TH YEAR.

"Chief Point In Co-operative Movement Is National Character."

—Sir L. Samaldas.

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, Oct. 13.

On Sunday last, the staff of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank celebrated at Juhu Beach, the completion of its 20th year. During the period, its progress has been remarkable. It has opened about twenty branches in Gujarat and Maharashtra. The programme included besides dinner, the sea-bath, musical treat and comic imitations. The most welcome feature of it was the introduction of the members of the staff by themselves to all assembled.

There was also an informal discussion initiated by Sjt. V.L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bank, the subject being the "Utility of the Co-operative Movement to the National Reconstruction." It was suggested from a little pamphlet on 'Village Reconstruction' by Sjt. Narhari Parikh, the Registrar of the Gujarat Vidyapith, wherein he says, that the co-operative movement has failed and opines that he would prefer the Showkar to such societies. Some of the members of the staff including Sjt. Kale, Varde and Oza, took part in this discussion.

Sjt. Kale wanted a missionary spirit and zeal in the working out of the movement, while Mr. Varle thought that showkars cannot be eliminated entirely. But it was Sjt. Ramnikrai Mehta, the Manager, who said, that showkars must be eliminated, for it was the very essence of the movement. He traced the working of the movement in other countries, chiefly Russia and showed its possibility.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas said, that the chief point of the growth of the movement was its national character. The movement must never lose sight of the fact that its efforts must be directed to the building up of the Nation.

Granddaughter Of An Empress

Elissa Landi, according to the written confession of her own mother, is the grand-daughter of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria! And when you've recovered from the shock there's more to be told. And when Hollywood catches on that it's been harbouring royalty in its midst without knowing about it won't Mary Pickford, who entertains all the visiting coronets and crowns, be sore! Elissa has not, herself, told the story, Elissa does not want the story told, and for that modesty she deserves a big laurel wreath all her own. Although always charming to interviewers Elissa told very little of her background. She said nothing of her father, and when she filled out her biography for publicity purposes, she wrote that she was born in Venice, Italy, December 6, and that her nationality was English. (She is married to an Englishman and is therefore a British subject.) She left blank the space provided for parents' names, brothers and sisters and famous relatives. But the printed word is a strange thing and there is, in the reference room of the New York Public Library, a book entitled "The Secret of an Empress" by Countess Zarnardi Landi. Countess Zarnardi Landi is the mother of Elissa—the same Elissa who is a Fox star and who you've seen in "Body and Soul" and "Always Goodbye"—a strange, exciting glamorous figure. What is "The Secret of an Empress"? The writer, Caroline, later the Countess Zarnardi Landi and the mother of Elissa, was born to believe herself the child of a family called Kaiser who lived in Vienna, but she soon discovered that the mysterious and lovely lady who paid her frequent secret visits and who was addressed as a woman of supreme importance, was her mother. That woman, Caroline's mother, was the Empress Elizabeth of Austria! You'll find pictures of the Empress on these pages. Compare them with the stills of Elissa Landi. Startling isn't it? In colouring, too, they are alike. The Empress' hair, a wavy mop of reddish gold glory, was the talk of Europe. Elissa's hair is like that of Elizabeth Elizabeth was a great lover of music—Wagnerian, particularly. Wagner is one of Elissa's gods. Strange how such traits are passed on from generation to generation. Caroline's existence was kept a secret because Empress Elizabeth, an intelligent and extremely modern woman, for her time, resented the vigorous rules of the court that provided an empress-mother could not rear her own children, but must turn them over to the Archduches Sophia or someone else. Elizabeth was already the mother of three, one of whom, the Crown Prince Rudolph, was later murdered or committed suicide. History has never been able to decide which

POLICE ZOOLUM & ATTACHMENTS.

What Made Him Pay.

DISMISSED PATEL'S ALLEGATIONS BEFORE ENQUIRY OFFICER

BARDOLI (By Mail), Oct. 14.

At to-day's hearing of the Bardoli land revenue dispute before Mr. Gordon. Dewan Bahadur Thakore Ram, the Government Pleader, at the outset requested the Court to adjourn the enquiry for fours days, namely: the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, when the Surat Municipal elections were coming off, in which he was one of the candidates. The request was granted.

Mr. Desai then examined two witnesses from Moti Faloo village. Following this, witnesses from Moti Faloo village were cross-examined by the Government Pleader.

An old woman witness, Bai Premi, in the course of her cross-examination, stated that she had incurred debt, during the last three years, to the extent of Rs. 2,000. Re-examined, on this point, she replied that she had to incur this debt for the purpose of the marriage of her son, and as he was defective in the eye, she had to pay a good sum of money to the bride's parents.

PRACTICE OF DEBT-INCURRING.

Dhana Ganesh, one of the witnesses, when asked by the Government Pleader to state what debt he had, at first showed signs of reluctance, but then stated that they (peasants) had to incur debt off and on and they also repaid it.

Mr. Gordon: If that is the case, is there any objection if you have to incur debt to pay the Government revenue?

Witness: No, sir, what objection can there be?

Mr. Gordon: Then, why did you come here to complain?

Witness: Because, sir, we were called upon to do so.

The Government pleader called upon the witness to name the peasants who had called him to appear before the Enquiry Court. The witness, after some hesitation said, that because all others had come, he had also come.

DISMISSED PATEL.

A seventy years old witness, named Ganesh Mitha, in course of cross-examination admitted that he had been fined Rs. 25 on a charge under the Abkari Act and had been dismissed on that account from his post of Patel. He denied the suggestion that he was troubling new Patels. Mr. Gordon asked him if he had any complaint to make, because he had had to incur debt to pay land revenue. The witness, after some hesitation, said that he had none.

Re-examined by Mr. Desai, witness said that on the day the police arrived, all the money was paid by his son, but his son would not have paid the money willingly. He also said that it was for the first time in his life that the police had come to collect revenue. If the police had not come, he would not have paid the money then, but would have paid after a week or so, when it was convenient. He added that the money had to be paid because of police 'zoolum' and attachments.

After a few more witnesses had been examined, the inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

BARDOLI INQUIRY

Mr. Gordon Pulls Up Govt. Pleader

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, October 14.

As many as 30 to 40 times in a day the Government Pleader has to be checked by the Inquiry Officer for his irrelevant questions to the farmers of Rayam.

Bai Veli in her cross-examination said, "I gave money to Chhhita Parbhu. I saved Rs. 20 from milk products. Chitta had no information about this money but he came to ask for it.

I am illiterate so I do not know the amount of my 'Khata,' we have paid the revenue in full. I paid the dues from the money I got from cotton.

The next witness was Bawa Dullabh. I have paid the revenue by incurring a debt. My father compelled me to pay for fear of losing all the lands. I had to pay Rs. 300. My wife brought Rs. 200 from her father two years ago. I borrowed it from her and incurred a debt of Rs. 100. I gave both these sums to my father. My father had to pay Rs. 115-3-6.

NOT BROUGHT IN CONGRESS CAR.

After Rama Daval, the cross-examination of Lallu Naran by the Government Pleader was taken up. He said "There is a motor car in the Ashram. I was not brought in it but have come walking. I manage my house. My father told me to pay as much as I could, for the rest he plainly told me that it was my concern and not his. I manage the house for the last 3 or 4 years, I have borrowed money during this period but if I make it public, all will stop dealings with me. The Government Pleader pressed the point when the witness then mentioned his debt of Rs. 700 incurred from different relatives.

Q: If Gandhi had not been imprisoned, would you have paid the revenue or not?

A: Then I would have. I have paid the money at Patel's house, Sitaram came to me. Then the Patel came and I paid him. The Patel afterwards gave the receipt to me at my place.

I have 2 buffaloes and 3 calves, I sold one buffalo for Rs. 40 and incurred a debt of Rs. 24, and brought a new ose for Rs. 64.

In reply to Mr. Bhulabhai's question, the witness said: I had Rs. 60 when I went on Hijrat but it is used in house-hold expenses.

The Government Pleader completed his cross-examination of the witnesses of Rayam after full three and half days on the 12th instant. As arranged the Congress Advocate has started calling witnesses of Motifarod.

WHERE ARE GOVERNMENT WITNESSES?

But before taking up Motifarod Mr. Dhulabhai made a request that Government should call their witnesses as soon as the Congress witnesses of each village are examined.

This suggestion came like a bolt from the blue on the side of the Government Mr. Bhulabhai was even prepared to drop his suggestion but Mr. Gordon himself felt it worth consideration. He put a straight question "What objection has the Government side in producing their witnesses for each village?"

Mr. Thakorram Mehta, argued that this was altogether a new suggestion. As formerly arranged the Congress had to produce all its evidence.

Mr. Gordon: But tell me what is your objection?

Mr. Thakorram: Officers were one and the same at each village. Instead of calling them frequently, if they are called at a time after the Congress has finished all its evidence, much of the time would be saved."

Mr. Gordon said: Whether the officers appear all at one time or different times, it will not make much difference in time, because they will have to give replies to questions which are to be asked."

Proceeding Mr. Thakorram said: "What was the standard of land collection used in Bardoli is yet a disputable point. Moreover it is not settled whether to allow as evidence the letter of Gandhiji and other correspondence. If the officers will be called as witnesses at this stage, I fear the above points shall have to be settled first. The officers will be frequently exposed and their position will become precarious.

Continuing Mr. Thakorram said, "I am not in a position to-day to say which of the officers will be called as witnesses, but if they shall have to appear frequently as witnesses they will be occupied in collecting their evidence and will not be able to help as now in the daily evidence of the inquiry."

Mr. Gordon replied "Why are all these officers uselessly sitting here for the whole-day, neglecting their duties?

MR. GORDON'S RULING.

Mr. Gordon at last gave his ruling: "Mr. Bhulabhai had consented not to press his point but I myself feel that your objection is without any reason. Government witnesses must be produced at the time of the case of each individual village, and you shall do it. This is my order."

The Government, will have to bring their witnesses into the witness-box.

Harassment Of Villagers.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Oct. 15.

Over 400 attachments for the recovery of the compensatory tax, Rs. 2 per house, were effected at Pachapur. The 'Japti' officers are alleged to have broken open the doors and carried away whatever they could lay their hands upon. Repeated 'Japtis' in several houses and attachments at the dead of night are also reported. The officers are alleged to have abused people.

The authorities are using all undue influence over villagers to goad them to go against the Congress. The villagers are adamant, and are bravely facing the risks. Congress leaders like Mr. M.P. Patil and Mr. Narayanrao Joshi as also Shrimati Krishnabai Panjikar of Dharwar visited Pachapur.

RS. 40,000 WORTH OF KHADI SOLD.

The figures published by the Karnataka Spinners' Association, show Khadi worth Rs. 40,000 was sold in Karnatak during the 'Gandhi Week.' The Navaratra festival is going on in Dharwar with an Industrial Exhibition and an Art Exhibition opened by Pandit Taranath of Tungabhadra.

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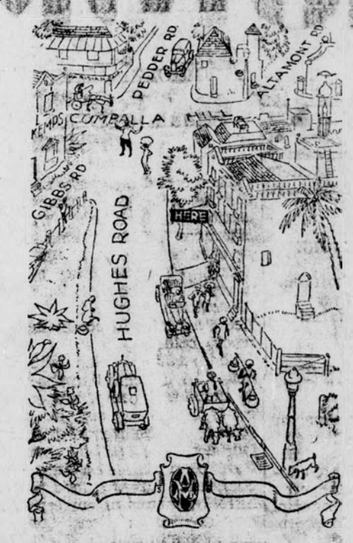

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"CHRONICLE" GANDHI NUMBER

The "Jame Jamshed" writes:—"The Special number of "Bombay Chronicle" which has been published on the occasion of the 63rd birthday of Gandhiji gives a fine pencil sketch of Gandhiji on the cover page and wishes him long life. On the last page appear latest pictures of Gandhiji's activities in London. The number contains, birthday messages from D. Valera, Nahas Pasha and other well-known persons. Besides, it contains a number of articles on Gandhiji and also a letter written by Gandhiji from jail to the late Hakim Ajmal Khan and his views on the charkha".

The "Dnyan Prakash" of Poona writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" has published a special Gandhi number on the occasion of the 63rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The number contains a series of articles dealing with the life-work of Gandhiji and the principles which he has been advocating and which have earned him a world-wide fame. Almost every article is readable but those of Rev. Gordon, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramaiya, Mr. K. G. Mashruwalla, Mr. J. C. Kumarappa and Mr. M. C. Chagla deserve special mention as they bring forth a bright picture of Gandhiji's life. Even those readers who must have been following the mass of literature appearing in the press during the last decade will find something new and worth persual in this number. Although it is a small number of only 25 pages as the writers have reviewed Gandhiji's greatness from various points of view which specially appealed to them, they make interesting reading. It is within the means of an average reader to preserve it as the price is only four annas".

Lahore.—The Indian Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Finance Department of the Government of India expressing surprise at the silence of the Government on the flight of gold from India pointing out that drain was affecting agriculture and commerce seriously and requesting restriction of gold exports and allowing exchange normal course without linking rupee to sterling.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD PROPRIETORY SCHOOL

Handed Over To A Board Of Trustees

The Proprietory High School of Ahmedabad, which was founded by Mr. Jiwanlal Hariprasad Diwan, and Mr. Balvantrai Parmodrai Thakur, in 1906, and both of whom had joined the Satyagraha movement last year, has now been handed over to a Board of Trustees who will look after its management. The Trust Deed which came into operation from July 1, 1930 was registered on October 1, last. The proprietors have made over to the Trustees all the properties of the School which consist of furniture, library, laboratory and a piece of land near Kankria admeasuring four and a half acres and are worth about Rs. 50,000.

The Board of Trustees consists of Sheth Ratilal Nathalal, Dr. Balvantrai Narsinha Kanuga, Mr. Jayantilal Narbheram Thakur, Mr. Jiwanlal Hariprasad Diwan and Mr. Balvant Rai Pramodrai Thakur. The Board will be in charge of the entire management of the School which will henceforth be a public institution. Mr. Jiwanlal Diwan and Mr. Balvantrai Thakur will get Rs. 250 a month till they serve the school. Since July 1931 a Provident Fund for the teachers and other employees of the School to which the School will contribute about Rs. 1,000 every year.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Madras.—Mr. Jamal Mahomed M.L.A., before boarding train for Bombay "en route" to England gave the following message to the Associated Press "I am going with full of optimism and hope. By the time I reach London our leaders would have come to an agreement regarding communal problem."—A. P.

Simla.—The Railway Conference concluded on Wednesday after passing resolutions relating to illumination of railway premises Head-light equipment for locomotives and rules for safe working on electrical equipment.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Official enquiry into Hijli Detention Camp shooting incident concluded yesterday and the President and the Commissioner, namely Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik and Mr. J. G. Drummonds have returned to Calcutta where arguments will be heard on Friday.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1931.

Mahatma Pleads For An Elastic Constitution

WANTS SUB-COMMITTEE TO FRAME MINIMUM SCHEME TO BE ACCEPTED AS START.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The chief contribution at this morning's meeting of the Federal Structure Committee which continued consideration of the Finance Sub-Committee's report was an appeal by Dr. Sapru from Sir A. Hydari of yesterday to Sir A. Hydari of ten days ago when, said Dr. Sapru, Sir A. Hydari had maintained that the only way of making the Federation practically possible was to start immediately and not to wait indefinitely.

At this morning's meeting of Federal Structure Committee Dr. Sapru asked for assurance that there was no change in the attitude of Princes. He said: British Indians did not desire to impose their burdens on States or prevent fair and impartial investigation of matters on which States felt keenly. But at present they were discussing only principles and not details which would be left to the Experts Committee. Dr. Sapru thought that the Finance Sub-Committee's report itself was so excellent that there must be some explanation for the attitude taken by Sir H. Hydari on behalf of Princes.

WANTED PURE EXPERTS ONLY.

In the course of discussion Sir M. Dadabhoy expressed the opinion that the Committee should be composed of pure experts and not representatives of States and British India.

Lord Peel said that it had never been contemplated that experts should sit as an arbitration board.

After hearing Sir A. Hydari and the Nawab of Bhopal, Mr. Jinnah suggested that it was useless evading the position taken up by the States. He added that the only course was to arrive at some scheme as soon as possible.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail drew attention to the question of tributes. He contended that the expectation of federal deficit constituted neither a just nor a logical reason for not recommending immediate abolition of tributes. Equity had already been too long delayed; and it should not be beyond the skill of the Expert Committee to suggest alternative sources of revenue.

MAHATMA'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

After H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner had emphasised that States must know roughly extent of their obligations Gandhiji spoke:

Referring to the suggestion that the Sub-Committee could draw up an elementary scheme he said absolutely accurate figures could not be obtained until after Federation; but the basis could be provided. He sympathised with Sir A. Hydari saying he was unable to take a leap in the dark. He thought that this could be avoided by the preparation of an "humble scheme" on which they could launch. With such a scheme there would be elasticity enabling the Federation to take over other burdens if desired. They did not want cast-iron constitution without the possibility of addition or amendment.

PLEA FOR ELASTIC CONSTITUTION.

An elastic constitution would enable the Federal government to appoint not one but ten expert committees, and, subsequently, as it progressed it could shoulder further responsibilities and secure further sources of revenue. Once the Federation was launched, there would be no difficulty, and no trouble.

REFER THE REPORT BACK.

Gandhiji congratulated the Sub-Committee on its work, but thought it best to refer the report back with thanks, and ask the sub-Committee to frame a minimum scheme to be accepted as a start without the encumbrance of expert committees. This would meet various objections and avoid wasting of time.

Gandhiji dreaded postponements involved in the Finance Sub-Committee's report. The Conference had been formed to shoulder the particular burden and should manfully meet the call and not throw its responsibility on further committees. Unless they approached the task in this manner they would never see light from what appeared to him impenetrable darkness.

FOUNDATION OF FUTURE FEDERATION.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan emphasised the difficulty that the Sub-Committee had no sufficient material and the existing resources of Provinces and the Central Government had to be overhauled. Before considering Gandhiji's proposal, therefore, he would like to hear the views of States and other leading members. He was convinced, from to-day's speeches, that the Federation had not been endangered and also that the financial scheme sketched out would prove, substantially, the foundation for the future Federation. He agreed that units could not be expected to enter the Federation until their financial position was made known. Therefore, the Expert Committee must report before the Federation was inaugurated.

No decision was reached on Gandhiji's suggestion.

The debate will continue tomorrow.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

A NAWAB'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATION AT AJMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Oct. 11.

His Highness the Nawab of Tonk who left Ajmer last night for Mount Abu was given a black flag send-off by some people who were standing on the station platform under an electric lamp with black flags in their hands. Immediately the train moved they began to shout "Long Live People of Tonk". The slogans were taken up by the Tonk State subjects who were also present there as a protest against the recent internments, deportations and imprisonments.

The police closely watched the scene without interfering with the demonstration. A sensation has been caused in Ajmer. The demonstration was arranged by the Rajputana States People's Conference to give expression to the public feelings.

Sen-Gupta Leaving For Bombay To-day

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta leaves for Bombay "en route" to Europe on October 16.—A. P.

(Continued from column 4.)

cedented depression for several years past. The proposed increase in income tax and super tax and particularly the lowering of minimum limit of income assessable to income tax must be vigorously opposed as they are bound to inflict great hardship upon the community at a time when incomes have suffered a severe decline.

A CLOG TO TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

The heavy burden of income tax and super tax at the higher levels will also destroy the incentive to further savings and might thus check the development of the trade and industry in the country. It is most significant that when all over the world the imperative need of retrenchment of a drastic character has been freely recognised and acted upon the Government of India have come out with retrenchment proposals which can best be described as a mere eye-wash in the face of the financial emergency we have to encounter. Equality of sacrifice has no meaning of the over-staffed and over-paid public departments are not retrenched substantially. The public expenditure of India can only be justified if it is pitched on a level which is in harmony with the economic condition of its people.

The meeting terminated after several members had their say in matters relating to company affairs.

"RETRENCHMENT PROPOSAL OF GOVT. A MERE EYE-WASH."

Additional Taxes A Clog To Trade Development

SHAREHOLDERS' PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. POLICY ON GOLD STANDARD

The second quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held on Wednesday afternoon at the premises of the Association, Mr. A. M. Kajiji presiding. The Secretary submitted a report of the activities of the Association during the quarter. The President, in commending the report said:

The steady development of our activities in regard to the working of individual companies constitutes, if I may say so, a striking feature of the Report before you. Our activities in this connection have been directed into three channels. In the first place, we have, by means of correspondence, sought information concerning the accounts and affairs of different companies and have made valuable suggestions thereon. In the second place, we have, by means of negotiations, settled controversial matters and, in the third place, we have, by means of informal meetings, brought together shareholders of individual companies and have organised them with a view to direct action in suitable cases. While all this has entailed heavy work and expense, it cannot be denied that the resultant benefits have been most gratifying. In some cases the shareholders have materially benefitted; while in others a general awakening has taken place with the result that company meetings are not the tame affair they hitherto used to be. These are achievements upon which the Association can justly congratulate itself. While I rejoice at this, I regret to find that there is a tendency on the part of a section of shareholders—a small section, I knok to indulge in destructive tactics at company meetings. I would appeal to you not to countenance this tendency and to do all in your power to put it down.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA AFFAIRS.

You must have noticed from the Report that a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the correspondence that had passed between Mr. S. N. Guzder and the Imperial Bank of India on the question of retrenchment and that this Sub-Committee had not finished its report by the time the quarter closed. I take it that most of you are aware of what has passed since. The points of difference between the Bank and its shareholders are now too well-known to need any repetition in this speech. I cannot however resist the temptation of referring to a few useful lessons which have come out in the facts disclosed. So far as the management of the Bank is concerned, the first and foremost lesson is the lesson of rigid economy all-round. It is a matter of common knowledge that it is the emoluments of the superior services in the Bank composed mostly of Europeans that are eating into its vitality. Besides fat, very fat salaries, they receive allowances of various Kings—acting allowance, new branch allowance, house allowance, local allowance, halting allowance, central office allowance and so on and so forth. At the top of all this, they have palatial bungalows and pompous apartments. They have bonuses and gratuities, privilege leaves and furloughs and free passages. Many pensions are still remitted on the basis of 2s. a rupee and many salaries are paid free of income tax. To my mind, the question is not one of a cut here or a cut there. It is a simple question of common-sense. That question is whether a commercial undertaking should be made to carry burdens in excess of its capacity; in other words, whether there is any justification for maintaining a rigidity of administrative cost which is out of all proportion to the necessities and exigencies of the case! I recognise that some retrenchment has been effected, but this is not at all adequate. There must be lopping off in the emoluments of the tall poppies. That and that alone can bring substantial savings. I hope that the Central Board will address themselves to this task with courage and sincerity.

BRITAIN AND GOLD STANDARD.

An event of outstanding importance has occured in the financial world since we met last. On September 21st Great Britain decided to go off the gold standard by suspending sub-section 2 of Section 1 of the Gold Standard Act 1925. This step was taken after great deliberations, as the continued and heavy withdrawals of foreign balances from London threatened to deplete the gold reserves of the Bank of England to a point at which England's financial solvency would be questioned. As a direct consequence of this momentous decision taken by the Government of Great Britain a financial crisis of an unprecedented magnitude followed in India. As according to the Currency Act of 1927 the rupee was made equivalent to 18d. gold and now that sterling was divorced from gold, it was inevitable that Government's obligation to sell gold or sterling under clause 5 of that Act should be suspended. On the same day, therefore, the Viceroy issued Ordinance 6 of 1931 temporarily relieving the Government of India of this obligation. To the great surprise of everybody in this country within a few hours of this decision taken by the Government of India the Secretary of State informed the Federal Structure Sub-Committee that the rupee would continue to be maintained at 18d. sterling.

SINGULAR DEPARTURE FROM POLICY.

This decision was such a singular departure from the policy of the Government of India that in order to understand its full implications and to stop all possible panicky developments Government had to declare a compulsory bank holiday for three days. On the 25th September the Viceroy issued another Ordinance, Ordinance 7 of 1931, which whilst cancelling the ordinance of September 21st technically restored the 18d. gold rupee with a slight modification of clause 5 of the Currency Act of 1927 regarding the sales of gold or sterling. Indian public opinion has been practically unanimous in denouncing the Secretary of State's decision to link rupee to sterling which obviously is a fluctuating currency in terms of gold and cannot, therefore, ensure stability of rupee in terms of gold. Government have failed to avail themselves of a splendid opportunity which offered itself to them of abandoning the 18d. ratio which has proved so disastrous to the economic well-being of India. The best course at present is to leave the rupee to find its own level and to stabilise it again in terms of gold at a value lower than 18d. when conditions in the financial world have again settled down to normality.

A FORECAST THAT PROVED TRUE.

Your Committee in commenting upon the budget proposals of 1931-32 had clearly pointed out the possibility of a much larger deficit during the current year than had been estimated by the Finance Member. The first six months of the current year have confirmed this contention. The Finance Member introduced a supplementary budget at the fag-end of the September sessions of the Assembly. The new proposals include taxation of a far-reaching character, levying a very heavy and increasing burden on the consumer. While the additional import duties in some cases assist our indigenous industries in meeting the inroad of foreign competition, it must be pointed out that the levying of duties on imports of machinery and dyes cannot but create additional handicaps for our cotton mill industry which has been in the grips of an unpre-

(Continued in column 2.)

NATIONAL GOVT. PLEDGED TO SOUND FINANCE

Baldwin's Election Speech

RUGBY, Oct. 14.

It is anticipated that about 1,300 candidates will be nominated on Friday for 615 Parliamentary seats to be filled at general election on 27th October. This will represent a decrease of 400 compared with last election in May 1929.

On that occasion there were 470 single member constituencies in each of which there were three or more candidates. At present there are under 100 such constituencies in which more than two candidates are contesting the seat and the number is declining every day as result of negotiations designed to avoid splitting of the National Government vote. The old party rivalries in some constituencies are, however, still so acute that local organisations still resist representations of the Party leaders who are advocating united front against the candidates opposing the National Government. They point out that at the last election owing to prevalence of three-cornered contests more than half of the members of the house were elected by a minority vote. Such a state of affairs is in any case being avoided on the present occasion for in only comparatively few constituencies will the National Government vote be split by the failure to reach an agreement between the Conservative and the Liberal candidates. Whatever be the result of the election, the Party with the majority of members will on this occasion also have a majority of electorate behind it.

STOCK BROKERS MAKE BUSINESS OUT OF ELECTION.

Stock-brokers are again doing unofficial business in "election majorities" and the present state of election of their "market" shows expectation that the National Governmest will have a clear majority of 150 to 160 seats.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin was last night the first of the leaders to speak on wireless in accordance with an arrangement made with the leaders by the Broadcasting Corporation. Other speakers in the series during the next week will be Mr. Clynes, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir John Simon, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Graham, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Henderson and Mr. MacDonald.

BALDWIN AS "LABOUR" SPOKESMAN.

Mr. Baldwin stated that the National Governmest was called into being to carry out the task which ought to have been carried out and could have been carried out by Labour Government. He declared that he and the Conservative Party would have supported the Labour Government with all their strength if they had courage to face up to troubles.

PLEDGED TO SOUND FINANCE.

He, so informed the Prime Minister but the Prime Minister was deserted by the Labour Party and most of his colleagues. He said the confidence of the world would be shown in the National Government pledged to sound finance. He announced that there must be differences of opinion in methods of reconstruction as time goes on but for this contest we stand solid together shoulder to shoulder for sound clean and honourable finance that has made our National what it is.—B.O.W.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 14.

At Abertillery, to-day, under the Rugby Union Rules, South Africans beat the Cross Keys and Abertillery by ten points to nine on the latter's ground.

In a County match Durham beat Derbyshire by 35 points to 12 on the latter's ground.

Under the Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day, in the second round of Yorkshire Cup, Hunslet beat Hull by 27 points to 7.

In a replay in the first round of Lancashire Cup, Leigh beat Wigan Highfield, by eleven points to seven.—Reuter.

WHEN GOVT. SERVANT IS NOT PUBLIC SERVANT!

Havildar's Evidence Before Hijli Enquiry Committee

"THIS MENTALITY IS AT BACK OF ALL TROUBLE" SAYS, DETENUS' COUNSEL

(BY MAIL.)

KHARAGPUR, October 11.

Before the Hijli Enquiry Committee, Shirajul Hassan, sentry on duty in the detention camp on the 16th September, on being examined, said that after firing for a minute or a half by sentry Chandar Singh, witness noticed 15 or 16 "babus" coming through a gap in the fencing towards him. When he challenged them, two of them rushed at him, seized him and took away his bayonet. The witness thereupon stepped back a few yards and opened fire. Next he asked the "babus" to return his bayonet and to disperse. He fired a second time, when the "babus" halted. The "babus" finally retreated and went towards the gate after a third firing. The first firing was in the air, while in the second and third cases, the firing was low. Witness heard the yelling of "babus" and other reports of firing. When Havildar Rahman Khan came on the scene firing was stopped. Witness narrated to the Havildar the whole incident. Shortly after this Commandant Baker and Isspector Marshall arrived there and having inspected the sentries, went towards the gate of the building.

"CAN'T IDENTIFY THEM."

Replying to Mr. Chatterjee, counsel for the detenus, witness said that it was not true that the guards rushed in. It was his ordinary duty to fire at any body who attempted to snatch his bayonet from the gun. The order was that the sentries should keep their guns unloaded while on duty, and witness kept his musket as ordered. When a man tried to snatch away his bayonet, the order was that the sentry should fire three buck shots.

Proceeding, witness said that his firing did not injure the Babus who were standing at a distance of five to six steps. It was not true that his firing injured a Babu in the dining room, nor was it a fact that a convict servant of the Babus asked him to stop firing in the direction of the dining room.

Replying to the President, the witness said that he would not be able to identify any of the Babus who surrounded him and snatched away his musket.

Havildar Rahaman Khan, being next examined, said that he awoke from his sleep on the alarm sound, came to the Magazine, equipped himself with some ammunition, and went to the gate. He asked the gateman to open the gate, after which he proceeded to the sentry who first opened fire, and hvaing heard the whole incident, asked him not to fire again unless the Babus attacked him.

NOT A PUBLIC SERVANT?

Replying to the Detenus' Counsel, witness said that Commandant Baker came to the place of occurrence after 10 p.m. Witness first heard that two detenus were killed and fifteen or sixteen injured. It did not strike witness that "something evil" had happened. He felt that he should go in and see the injured himself, which he could not do as the gate was closed. It was not a fact that the witness did not go to the gate where there was "halla" and firing so that "his instruction" to the Sepoys to kill the Bengali "babus" might be carried out in his absence. Witness considered himself to be a servant of the Government and not of the Bengali public.

Objection was raised to this remark by Mr. Chatterjee, the detenus counsel, who said that this mentality was at the back of all this trouble.—A.P.

FIRE OPENED TO FRIGHTEN BABUS."

KHARAGPUR, October 11

(BY MAIL.)

A number of sepoys were examined before the Hijli Enquiry Committee. They stated that they opened fire to frighten the babus and not to kill them, that they fired in the air, and that they received no order to open fire.

Sepoy Sajuk Singh said that fire was opened from a range beyond 100 yards. Replying to Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, witness said that he did not use the butt end of his musket in order to stop the babus. As a matter of fact, he could not use the butt end, as it would damage the gun. Witness considered Government property to be more valuable than the life of a babu.

Tincowri Sen, Reserve Sub-Inspector, on being examined, stated that he attended the interview between detenu Hemanta Taluk-dar and his brother on the 19th September, when he heard the detenu Talukdar telling his brother that the detenus had prepared themselves to attack the sepoys with iron rods and mosquito poles.

Replying to the President, witness said that he did not remember if he had referred the above conversation to the police.

FIRED WITHOUT ORDER?

Inspector C. W. Marshall, the next witness, stated that he arrived at the detenu's camp soon after the incident, entered the camp with Commandant Baker, went round the sentries and heard the accounts of the firing. Witness was informed by some detenus that some of them were wounded and required medical aid. Witness and Commandant Baker entered the building, saw the wounded and went to the Assistant Surgeon for the necessary medical arrangements, which were immediately made. Witness then asked Havidar Sekhar Sing, how his men could fire without an order. Sikhar, in reply, said that on enquiry, he learnt that the babus attacked his men (sentries) with soda water bottles, mosquitto poles and iron rods as a result of which two of the constables were injured. Following this they opened fire.

As regards those killed and wounded, witness said that he could not find anybody outside the main building. He was informed by the detenus that four of them were killed and twenty-seven injured. The sepoys, however, told him definitely that none of them entered the building, but admitted that some of them had a scuffle with the babus.

DETENUS AT DRILL!

Continuing, witness said that one morning in May, he found the detenus having military drill in the football ground. Witness thought that the detenus could not do so and informed the supervisor of the drill to that effect. The detenus, however, asked him to have the order authorised by the Commandant and refused to take orders from him. Witness left the camp, when the detenus shouted at him. He then saw Commandant Baker and entered the building along with him to end the matter, when the detenus demanded that the witness should leave the place before they would explian the matter to the Commandant. Accordingly he came out, and was later asked by the Commandant not to enter the camp again as that might lead to trouble. Witness had not entered the camp since then till the day before the incident occurred.

Replying to the Government Advocate Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee, witness said that he found that fifteen buck shots and twelve balls had been spent while the loss of one buck shot and another ball was reported to him by two sepoys. Witness checked the ammunition the same night, after the incident.—A.P.

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